Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-92-051
Monday
16 March 1992

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-92-051 *16 March 1992*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

FRONT PAGE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dienstbier: FRG Treaty Ratification 'Complicated' *[Prague Radio]* 2
'Anarchists' Protest in Front of FRG Embassy *[Prague Radio]* 2
Havel Unaware of 1990 Arms Contract With Burma *[LIDOVE NOVINY 11 Mar]* 2
Slovak Independence Day Celebrated in Bratislava *[Bratislava Radio]* 2
Memorial Service Marks Anniversary *[Vienna Radio]* 2
Carnogursky Interviewed on 14 March Significance *[Bratislava Radio]* 3
Skinheads Clash With Anti-Fascists in Prague *[Prague Radio]* 4
Police Intervene at 'Trotskyite' Rally *[Prague Radio]* 4
Havel Accused of Suspending Calfa Investigation *[CSTK]* 4
Interior Ministry: State Security Files Forged *[MLADA FRONTA DNES 11 Mar]* 4
Dienstbier Proposes Havel for President Candidate *[Prague TV]* 5
Dubcek Becomes Social Democrat Member, Candidate *[Prague Radio]* 5
Klaus Rejects Budget Criticism, Blames Republics *[Prague Radio]* 5
Calfa Comments on Constitutional Talks Outcome *[Prague TV]* 5
Pithart Views Possible State Breakup Measures *[TELEGRAF 12 Mar]* 6
KDH Resolution on Klepac Faction, Elections *[SLOVENSKY DENNIK 9 Mar]* 7

POLAND

Walesa Addresses Gdansk Solidarity Congress *[Warsaw Radio]* 8
Olszewski Discusses Budget at Solidarity Meeting *[Warsaw Radio]* 9
Walesa, Olszewski Discuss Coalition Expansion *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 10 Mar]* 9
Olszewski, Mazowiecki Discuss Coalition *[PAP]* 9
Mazowiecki Specifies Terms *[Warsaw Radio]* 10
ZCHN Shows Restraint *[PAP]* 10
Olszewski Interviewed on Coalition Talks, Budget *[Warsaw TV]* 10
Olszewski Rejects 'Government of Liberals' *[Warsaw TV]* 12

ROMANIA

Iliescu Discusses Rift Within FSN *[Bucharest Radio]* 13
FSN Accusses Roman of 'Authoritarian' Rule *[ROMPRES]* 14
Press Comments on 'Dispute' *[ROMPRES]* 14
Campeanu Expects 'Coalition' Government *[ROMPRES]* 15

YUGOSLAVIA

International

UN Ambassador Silovic Submits Resignation *[TANJUG]* 16
Jovic Seeks UN Intervention for Serbian Enclave *[TANJUG]* 16
Receives UNPROFOR Commander *[TANJUG]* 16
EC May Soon Lift Sanctions Against Serbia *[TANJUG]* 16

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Izetbegovic Hails Iran's Recognition *[Tehran IRNA]* 17
Karadzic Says Bosnian Serbs Reject Independence *[TANJUG]* 17

Rally Supports Krajina Remaining in SFRY *[Belgrade Radio]* 17
Electoral Commision Defends Referendum *[TANJUG]* 18
Doboj Commune Mobilizes Reserve Police Force *[Sarajevo Radio]* 18
Police Union Threatens To Organize Self-Defense *[Tehran IRNA]* 18
Demobilized Croatian Guardsmen Enter Republic *[TANJUG]* 19
Serbs, Muslim Party Agree To Remove Barricades *[Sarajevo Radio]* 19
Barricades Go Up Again in Mostar *[TANJUG]* 20
Citizens' Demands Accepted *[TANJUG]* 20
Tuzla-Zvornik Highway Remains Blocked *[Sarajevo Radio]* 20
Zvornik Proclaimed Serb Commune *[Belgrade Radio]* 20
President Appointed *[TANJUG]* 20
Kljujic To Remain Croat Party President *[Sarajevo Radio]* 21
Executive Council Member Advocates Uniform State *[Vienna DIE PRESSE 16 Mar]* 21
Presidency Member Outlines Serb Vision of Future *[Belgrade Radio]* 21
Continued Croatian Attacks on JNA Positions *[TANJUG]* 22

Croatia

Defense Ministry Statement on Demobilization *[Zagreb Radio]* 22
Tudjman Receives Serbian Party President *[Zagreb Radio]* 22
HDZ Elects New Acting Party Chairman *[Zagreb Radio]* 23
Serbs 'Drove Out' Croats From Boksic Village *[Zagreb Radio]* 23

Macedonia

EC Envoy Visits, Comments on Recognition *[TANJUG]* 23
Border Posts, Army Barracks Taken Over *[TANJUG]* 24
New Passports, Identity Cards Prepared *[TANJUG]* 24

Montenegro

Bulatovic Holds Talks With Russian Ambassador *[TANJUG]* 24

Serbia

Adviser Rejects Rumors of Milosevic House Arrest *[Ljubljana Radio]* 24
Babic's Foreign Minister, Secretary Arrested *[TANJUG]* 25
Babic's Prime Minister Protests *[TANJUG]* 25
Tosic Released; Detention Condemned *[TANJUG]* 25
Hunger Strike Planned *[TANJUG]* 26
'Less Political Features' at Student Protest *[TANJUG]* 26
Seselj Criticizes Opposition Programs *[Belgrade Radio]* 26
Kosovo Albanians Announce Elections *[Belgrade Radio]* 27
Price of Gasoline, Related Products Raised *[TANJUG]* 27
Proposal for New Vojvodina Status *[BORBA 25 Feb]* 27

Slovenia

Peterle Returns From German Financial Aid Talks *[Ljubljana Radio]* 28
Rupel: SFRY Complicates CSCE Membership *[TANJUG]* 29
Socialists, Social Democratic Union Merge *[Ljubljana Radio]* 29
Parties Seek Center Coalition *[Ljubljana Radio]* 29
Jansa Considers Coalition 'Utopian' *[Ljubljana Radio]* 29
Greens Propose Minister as Premier-Designate *[Ljubljana Radio]* 29
Jansa Warns Army May Become 'Territorial Defense' *[Zagreb Radio]* 30
Liberal Democrats Lead in Poll *[DELO 29 Feb]* 30

Yugoslavia

Serbia—TANJUG reports that the Serbian Ministry for Internal Affairs "arrested" Borivoje Rasua, foreign minister in Milan Babic's government, and Zdenko Tosic, secretary of the "Republic of Serbian Krajina" Belgrade bureau. According to Caslav Cicic, bureau chief for the city "Secretariat for Internal Affairs," "employees of the Serbian Ministry for Internal Affairs entered the bureau's premises without a proper warrant." Risto Matkovic, prime minister of Milan Babic's government, sent an open letter to Serbian Prime Minister Radoman Bozovic protesting the "violence and lawlessness being implemented by the Serbian bodies of internal affairs." Tosic has since been released and has begun a "hunger strike" as a "sign of protest against the treason committed by the current regime toward the Serbian people."

Bosnia-Hercegovina—Tehran's IRNA reports from Sarajevo that Bosnia-Hercegovina President Alija Izetbegovic is "greatly satisfied" with Iran's decision to recognize the republic's independence and is "among the first countries in the world" to do so. According to the Iranian press agency, "Muslims with 44 percent of the population enjoy a relative majority" in Bosnia-Hercegovina and are "politically rallied by Izetbegovic's Party of Democratic Action."

Romania

Bucharest radio reports that President Ion Iliescu held a news conference to answer questions about his "participation" in the National Salvation Front [FSN] Steering Collegium meeting. Iliescu commented on the "new round of hostilities" between himself and Petre Roman, describing Roman's stance as "tantamount to positions expressed not by responsible politicians but by opposition party leaders." "Therefore, I wanted to know the position of the Front's leadership in regard to these political positions and this slander campaign against me." ROMPRES reports the FSN's "full disapproval and rejection" of Roman's behavior during the party's Steering Collegium on 12 March. "Roman behaved like a dictator in a feat of authority" and thereby "deepened the crisis inside the FSN."

Czechoslovakia

Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier described the CSFR-FRG treaty's "simultaneous ratification" by the country's respective parliaments as "complicated" after talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Prague, according to Prague radio. Dienstbier remarked that "both sides would mutually clarify the shape of resolutions" thus preventing the two legislatures from approving "varying texts at different political levels."

In response to an article published in LIDOVE NOVINY concerning a 1990 arms contract between the Czechoslovak company Omnipol and Burma, presidential spokesman Michael Zantovsky said that President Vaclav Havel was unaware of this "activity" because he only has knowledge of this kind dating back to October 1991. According to LIDOVE NOVINY, Zantovsky said the report on arms exports was "verified" and "it became apparent" that this contract involved two Slovak companies. According to Ministry of Foreign Trade information, no arms have been exported to Burma. However, Omnipol has sent "technical documentation of a military nature."

Around 1,000 gathered in Bratislava to commemorate the 53d anniversary of the Slovak state where they listened to an address on the "significance of the personality of Jozef Tiso who... was the first to fulfill the thousand years' old aspirations of the Slovak nation for independence," Bratislava radio reports. Commenting on the event's significance, Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky said: "There is no reason to celebrate 14 March. Slovakia and Jozef Tiso only had the choice of bowing to Hitler's will and proclaiming their own state," Vienna radio reports. In an interview with Bratislava radio Carnogursky stated that "not so much importance is given to 14 March in Slovakia as is attributed to it either in Prague or perhaps also abroad," and this is illustrated by the fact that celebrations are being held "by parties or organizations which are in fact of no significance in Slovakia..." He rejected the idea that there is any "continuity between 14 March 1939 and any present demands" on Slovakia's rights and power sharing.

Dienstbier: FRG Treaty Ratification 'Complicated'

LD1403232992 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Slovak 2130 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] After a conversation with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier described as complicated the ratification of the Czechoslovak-German Treaty by the parliaments of the two states on the same day. Genscher was attending the Civic Movement Congress in Prague. Simultaneous ratification was proposed by Free Democratic Party Chairman Otto Lambsdorff in a RUDE PRAVO interview. Jiri Dienstbier explained that the Federal Assembly would be in session in April, when the Bundestag is in recess. He said the best solution would be to continue the talks between the parliamentary delegations. He added that both sides would mutually clarify the shape of resolutions, which would prevent the two parliaments from adopting varying texts at different political levels.

'Anarchists' Protest in Front of FRG Embassy

LD1403225492 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Slovak 2100 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] About 400 anarchists protested in front of the FRG Embassy in Prague today against an action taken by the German border officials who yesterday prevented eight Czechoslovak citizens from entering the country, thus preventing them from protesting the congress of the neo-Nazi German People's Union which is taking place in Passau in Bavaria. They chanted anti-fascist slogans in front of the gate. Shortly after 1700, members of the federal police corps arrived in front of the embassy building and asked those present to leave the area around the embassy. The request was complied with by those present. The entire action ended without violence.

Havel Unaware of 1990 Arms Contract With Burma

AU1603123492 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 11 Mar 92 p 3

[Interview with Presidential Spokesman Michael Zantovsky by IVH; place and date not given]

[Text] [LIDOVE NOVINY] On Sunday's BBC program, President Vaclav Havel answered a question from Japan regarding Czechoslovak arms exports to controversial parts of the world, specifically to Burma. He said that we did not export any arms to this country. Four days prior to the program, there was an article in LIDOVE NOVINY about a contract between the Omnipol company and the Burmese junta. The contract was concluded in 1990 and is still valid today. Was Havel informed about this "activity"?

[Zantovsky] The president's answer was based on his knowledge dating back to October 1991. At that time, prior to our visit to the United States, the Congress had information that Czechoslovakia was exporting arms to Burma. We had this information verified, and it became apparent that two Slovak enterprises were involved. However, only an offer was made. Moreover, several pieces of information from accessible sources, that is, from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, tallied in that we did not export any arms to Burma. Nevertheless, a few days ago we received certain information on Omnipol's activity in connection with a delivery of technical documentation of a military nature to this country. Our Defense and Security Council is currently investigating the matter.

Slovak Independence Day Celebrated in Bratislava

LD1403142792 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1130 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Around 1,000 people gathered at a commemorative meeting at the grave of Jozef Tiso at Martinsky Cemetery in Bratislava this morning. It was organized by the Slovak National Unity on the 53d anniversary of the Slovak state. In cold and windy weather, the participants heard the words of Priest Ladislav Simoncik. He assessed the significance of the personality of Jozef Tiso who, he said, was the first to fulfill the thousand years' old aspirations of the Slovak nation for independence. At the close, participants sung the Slovak national anthem and formed a procession that moved from Jozef Tiso's former residence to Slovak National Uprising Square, where a meeting will open at 1300.

Memorial Service Marks Anniversary

AU1403151292 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1100 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report from Bratislava]

[Text] The most radical Slovak nationalists are celebrating 14 March, the founding day of the Slovak state favored by Hitler, in their very own way. A memorial service has just ended at the tomb of Jozef Tiso, a martyr to some, and a war criminal to others. A rally will be held in the afternoon. The large political parties, including the nationalist ones, have distanced themselves from these celebrations.

Commentaries by the serious Slovak newspapers today say that it is a pity that the world links Slovakia's legitimate striving for self-determination with the authoritarian system of 1939, with fascism and racism.

Christian Democratic Prime Minister Jan Carnogurski said that there is no reason to celebrate 14 March. Slovakia and Jozef Tiso only had the choice of bowing to Hitler's will and proclaiming their own state, or seeing the country torn between Hungary and Poland. With its decision in favor of the independent state, the parliament also chose responsibility for the deportation of Jews and participation in Hitler's war, Carnogurski said.

The Slovak National Party is not participating in the celebrations. It still considers 14 March an important day in Slovak history, however, and says that the dream of an independent state was fulfilled for the first time on that day.

Vladimir Meciar's Movement for a Democratic Slovakia says in the newspaper close to it that it is high time to proclaim a sovereign Slovakia again. This should be done before the elections, and would finally put an end to linking the Slovak nationalist movement only with Tiso's state.

It is clear today that most Slovaks want to go their own way, but differently than in 1939. Opponents of Slovak nationalism are celebrating today in their own way, with a rock concert against fascism.

Carnogursky Interviewed on 14 March Significance

LD1303213992 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Interview with Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky by Lubomir Lintner on 13 March; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Lintner] Mr. Prime Minister, we are meeting on the eve of 14 March, on the eve of the day when, 53 years ago, the Slovak state was founded. Less attention is being paid to it in Slovakia than by politicians and journalists in Prague. Last week, [Czech Prime Minister] Petr Pithart noted that 14 March might be the day when a number of things will be clarified in Slovakia. What is your view? Can this 14 March reveal something either in the political sphere or in the civic sphere?

[Carnogursky] I do not think it can. Not so much importance is given to 14 March in Slovakia as is attributed to it either in Prague or perhaps also abroad. This is also shown by the fact that public meetings on the occasion of 14 March are being convened by parties or organizations which are in fact of no significance in Slovakia—by politicians who do not play a leading role in Slovak public life. I do not expect a large number of people to attend them, not more than just one in a thousand of the Slovak population.

Slovak political parties and movements as well as Slovak bodies and Slovak political representatives are making demands regarding Slovakia's position at present and in the future on its rights and power sharing. They are making demands taking into account the existing constitution, the will of Slovakia's population, and international law. None of them are asserting this with reference to 14 March 1939 [when the pro-Nazi Slovak state was founded]. The fact is that there is no continuity between 14 March 1939 and any present demands.

[Lintner] On the Czech side a historic link is being recalled. Mr. Pithart himself pointed out that 14 March was a black date in the calendar of Czech history. He noted that the Czech public is curious to know what the reaction of the bodies in charge in Slovakia will be. In this context it is interesting to know, I think, that members of the Czech Government will be on call this weekend. What importance is being given to 14 March by the Slovak Government?

[Carnogursky] I met Petr Pithart in Prague on 11 March and asked him about the fact that members of the Czech Government will be on call during the weekend. There is something else behind this as he explained to me. The Czech Government is going to be in session over the weekend, an extraordinary session, not because of 14 March but because it has such a full agenda that it is impossible to deal with them on working days.

Now back to 14 March. Years ago, when I was still a dissident, I held several discussions about the issue of the Slovak state and the Protectorate [Boehman und Maehren] with Czech friends. It was during discussions with Czech friends that I became aware of the difference of views held by the Slovaks and Czechs regarding this part of our history. In Bohemia they can perceive the Protectorate as something that was forced on them by a foreign power and thus, as a part of Czech history, the Czech nation is either not responsible at all or responsible only to a small extent. On the other hand, in Slovakia we perceive the Slovak state as a part of our history to which our attitude can be neither here nor there. Nevertheless, at the same time we do feel a certain responsibility for it. And we must feel it because the Slovak state was formally an independent state. [passage omitted]

In Slovakia, 14 March is perceived as the beginning of that part of Slovak history when Slovakia made a decision between the lesser and greater evil. [passage omitted]

I think that in the given geopolitical conditions there was in fact no other choice available to Slovakia than to declare an independent state. From this point of view, I feel the choice the then Slovak parliament made was a legitimate one. [passage omitted]

[Lintner] Let us stop speaking about history. My next question concerns the reality of the present. It has been a long time since a stance adopted by the government has provoked so much excitement as when your cabinet recommended that parliament adopt a bill on the protection of human life which restricts the availability of abortions. Many assessments of the government's attitude point out that tackling the problem through restrictive measures is at least a bit premature. What stance did you adopt during government's deliberations?

[Carnogursky] [passage omitted] The bill harmonizes our laws with the laws of the democratic and highly developed countries of West Europe. That is why I supported the bill, why I continue to support it, and why I voted in favor of this bill during the government's deliberations. [passage omitted]

[Lintner] Mr. Prime Minister, do you not think that this issue might be turned into an election campaign issue?

[Carnogursky] It is possible that this will happen. You know, so many important issues will be turned into a subject of the election campaign. Perhaps some more issues will emerge before the end of the election campaign. [passage omitted]

[Lintner] I would like to ask you whether in your interview for LE FIGARO you made remarks about the command of special forces in Bratislava which caused alarm in our Defense Ministry.

[Carnogursky] I have bad luck when my interviews and statements given to French journalists are reproduced. Perhaps it is because an interview is always given in English, they translate it into French and our CSTK subsequently translates it into Slovak or Czech. In my interview with LE FIGARO I spoke about what we describe as a redeployment of the army. [passage omitted]

I just described the existing situation regarding the army deployment and army commands. The alarm caused by this interview is again completely groundless.

Skinheads Clash With Anti-Fascists in Prague

LD1403174892 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Czech 1700 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] The National Congress of Romanies, the Czechoslovak Anarchist Association, Chatra 99, the Left Alternative, the Future [Budoucnost], and the Group of Revolutionary Solidarity [Skupina revolucni solidarity] called an anti-racist and anti-fascist demonstration for 1500 today. Tana Pikartova reports:

[Pikartova] About 200-300 supporters of these movements met here at Wenceslas Square in Prague near the statue of St. Wenceslas. However, the skinheads also turned up. They came in balaclavas or face masks, armed with sticks and truncheons. They are calling out the slogan: *For white Bohemia.* Oranges aimed at the organizers of the demonstration are flying through the air. In the deafening noise of firecrackers and whistling, not only is the organizers' chanting *Death to fascism* being drowned out but also the voice of the speaker even when he has a hand held loudspeaker to assist him.

The demonstration's organizers uncompromisingly support the fight against the right wing danger which has been raising its head again. All of this with the assistance of the police.

In front of the former Petschek Palace, where the demonstrators marched, a commemorative gathering in honor of the victims of fascism took place. The march then proceeded toward the Old Town Square.

Police Intervene at 'Trotskyite' Rally

LD1403194392 Prague Stanice Praha Radio Network in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Report by correspondent Jiri Hracek]

[Text] At about 1500 several hundred anarchists met behind the statue of St. Wenceslas to demonstrate at a rally called by the Trotskyite movement The Left Alternative.

Before the start of the meeting, about 200 skinheads gathered near the statue, armed with baseball bats, rotten fruit, and eggs. Vratislav Votava, chairman of the Left Alternative and editor of HALO NOVINY, spoke to the crowd. In his brief speech he said that it is necessary to support all leftist parties in the election and thus prevent the right from coming to power, who, according to Votava, are destroying the republic.

At the start of the rally, the anarchists and skinheads attacked each other only verbally. However, when the red flag bearing the symbol of the former Soviet Union flew over the heads of the anarchists, the skinheads attacked their opponents with rotten fruit and firecrackers. Soon afterwards, a stone was thrown from among the anarchists, but fortunately it did not find a human target.

After a brief fracas, the crowd of anarchists marched through Prague. Prague residents, who until then had passively watched the goings-on from the sidewalks, were incensed by the actions of both sides. On Opletalova Street, somewhat bigger clashes flared several times and police had to intervene, apprehending several unruly persons.

The anarchists then gathered at Narodni Trida and marched off to the Old Town Square singing *The Internationale.* The demonstration ended there.

Havel Accused of Suspending Calfa Investigation

AU1303114892 Prague CSTK in English 2052 GMT 11 Mar 92

[Text] Prague March 11 (CSTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel today resolutely rejected a statement that an investigation of federal Premier Marian Calfa's share in drafting the February 1989 "Truncheon Law" had not been launched due to his instruction. The statement was made by Czech Agriculture Minister Bohumil Kubat in an interview with CSTK today. For the first time Kubat made it at a meeting at Wenceslas Square March 8. The president's office said Havel insists that Kubat should either present evidence to support his statement or apologise. The Truncheon Law enabled police to take harsh action against the opposition. Calfa has been repeatedly accused by the anti-communist opposition that he must have had a share in drafting the law in his capacity of chief legal adviser to the last communist cabinet before the November 1989 revolution.

Interior Ministry: State Security Files Forged

AU1603093392 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 11 Mar 92 p 1

[CSTK report: "An Instruction"]

[Text] Prague— Yesterday, CSTK obtained the text of the Interior Ministry's instruction, declassified in February 1991, called "Instructions Regarding the Violation of 'The Guidelines for State Security Agents' Operative Work'" [Smernice pro agenturne operativni praci Statni

Bezpecnosti] issued on 25 June 1964 by the then Interior Minister Lubomir Strougal. Among other things, this instruction documents, in three unconnected examples, the fact that operative members of the counterintelligence service forged the work results of the then State Security, that is, they created files on nonexistent agents, falsified signatures of alleged State Security collaborators, pretended that reports written by confidants were reports by newly recruited collaborators, etc. Yesterday's statement by the Federal Interior Ministry says, among other things, that this "instruction is one of the kind issued between the spring of 1952 and November 1989."

Dienstbier Proposes Havel for President Candidate

LD1503162892 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 1830 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Delegates to the two day republican congress of the Civic Movement have been in session since this morning.

Jiri Dienstbier, the movement's chairman, summarized the movement's activities and characterized it as a free-spirited, liberal oragnization which refutes radicalism and any extreme solutions. He said it is necessary to prevent rightist Bolshevism from taking the place of a leftist one. He thinks a common state can only exist as an expression of the will of the citizens of the Czech and Slovak republics. If the Slovak nation wants to be independent, it cannot be prevented. However, any possible parting of ways can only be decided by a referendum.

Jiri Dienstbier proposed today that the congress should declare Vaclav Havel as the Civic Movement's candidate for the post of president of the republic. [passage omitted]

Today's session of the congress also received greetings from a number of prominent foreign politicians and guests. [passage omitted]

Dubcek Becomes Social Democrat Member, Candidate

LD1403190892 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] At a meeting in Bratislava today, the Social Democratic Party Presidium in Slovakia approved the admission of Alexander Dubcek as a party member and his candidature as election leader. It also decided that Social Democrats in Slovakia will go into the elections independently. A coalition with the Party of the Democratic Left, whose republican council is also discussing preparations for the coming elections, was originally envisioned.

Klaus Rejects Budget Criticism, Blames Republics

LD1203205792 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Czech 1100 GMT 12 Mar 92

[Report by correspondent Jan Kulhavy]

[Excerpt] The debate on the federal government report on the results of the federation budget and the summary of the state budgets for last year took up the whole morning. Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus wound up the debate when he took the floor. He declared, on behalf of the whole government, that he did not have the slightest possibility of influencing the individual republics' management of their economy. As is well known, it was their budget results that caused the final 18 billion koruna deficit. To blame the federal government for this is, to put it figuratively, barking up the wrong tree.

Vaclav Klaus also resolutely objected to the accusation raised by Milos Zeman [Civic Movement deputy] that the federal government knew about this deficit in advance, had planned it, and calculated with it.

Minister Klaus also responded to reproaches concerning the state's foreign debt. To use that argument now is, in his words, a blow below the belt as the deputies had the whole year to arrest the borrowing from, for example, the IMF if they had wanted to. Moreover the funds thus gained are stil deposited. They have not yet been invested and it would be possible to return them at any time.

So much for Vaclav Klaus, who also introduced the debate on the ratification of four international agreements on the support and mutual protection of investment with the Kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and the Netherlands and with the Republic of Greece. All of them were adopted unanimously and almost without debate. [passage omitted]

Calfa Comments on Constitutional Talks Outcome

LD1503204892 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 1850 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Interview with CSFR Prime Minister Marian Calfa by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given: "Ten Minutes With the Prime Minister"—recorded; Calfa speaks in Slovak;]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] The constitutional talks which consisted of 14 meetings ended last week. In the citizens' view, they ended without a visible clear result. The targeted treaty was not adopted in the end—I mean the draft treaty. What is, in your view, the effect of those talks?

[Calfa] The talks ended, of course. They did not end for good. My view is that this phase of talks has ended. It is more or less clear that the forces which did not want an agreement between these representatives—not that they did not want an agreement, they did not want the representatives involved in the talks to reach an agreement—these forces have enough influence, enough strength to frustrate the outcome.

It is hard to say that these talks have ended. My personal view is that these talks are going to continue after the election. I am an optimist in this matter. [passage omitted] The talks took a long time and this time has not been wasted, above all because this was an opportunity to really discuss questions of our coexistence. [passage omitted]

I do hope—I have said this already several times—that the winners in this election will continue the talks. [passage omitted]

The end of these talks does not mean the end of our common state as some commentators—both politicians and journalists—put it now.

[Correspondent] The strange thing is that, at least according to public opinion polls, the Slovak parties with an emphatically pro-federation program failed to attract the majority of the Slovak population. Why does the majority of the Slovak population prefer the national or nationalistic parties, that is, nationally nationalistic orientated parties?

[Calfa] You know, I have recently arrived at the conclusion that the rule that nationally or nationalistically orientated parties are not only in Slovakia. I think they are also in Bohemia.

[Correspondent] Can you be more specific?

[Calfa] The latest statements by not all but some representatives of, for instance, the Civic Democratic Alliance make me feel like this.

The fact is, of course, that the pro-federation forces have not achieved the standing of those with a national orientation. Nevertheless, my personal view is that it is not because their program is a pro-federation or national one. My personal view is that those forces whose orientation is national have at the same time also an economic program which differs from the pro-federation one. Their economic program includes a distinctive social dimension which understandably attracts people. Nevertheless, I would like to point out that even though it is going to be a vote catcher in this election, those who promise a pronounced social program are going to face a very difficult task to fulfill it after the election because my personal view is that the course of our economic development and, generally, the development of this state has simply reached such a phase already, is running in such a way, is of such a new quality that it is irreversible. This also means that those who will win the election are going to continue this policy trend—economic and social—that we are executing now. It is simply not possible to change it.

[Correspondent] Let us return to the Czech nationalism you spoke about. [passage omitted]

[Calfa] I would hardly speak about strong nationalism here—but I have to say that there is really no political force in Bohemia striving for an independent Czech state. In Slovakia there are political forces whose political programs are targeted at this and they do not hide this at all, some of them. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, my feeling is that the reaction to such manifestations is rather exaggerated. I perceives this exaggeration in the fact that political forces are being activated in Bohemia which begin to push through the idea of a Czech state. We really look for a way of coexistence and this is really not a simple matter. The worst thing would be to continue blaming each other. There is no way out of this and it really leads to a divorce. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] I would like to ask you about one thing which continues to be talked about in our press. The right-wing forces demand that you take a clear stance on the issue of the Law of the Truncheon. The issue is the degree of your responsibility, and to what an extent you were informed about the preparation of the Law of the Truncheon. How was it in fact?

[Calfa] I have spoken about this issue already several times and I have said rather clearly indeed that I do not have anything to do with this law. I did not draft it, I was not present at its drafting, nobody consulted me about the drafting of this law.

[Correspondent] Did you know it was being drafted?

[Calfa] I did not know it was being drafted. I have to say that the whole situation is escalating. I was accused of drafting it. This was not proved. I am being accused of being aware of it. This has not been proved. In other words, the issue is not to check my responsibility for this law, the issue is to look for a political chance to blame a person. [passage omitted]

We are now in the election campaign and this is being used as an argument in the election fight. [passage omitted]

Pithart Views Possible State Breakup Measures

AU1603090592 Prague TELEGRAF in Czech 12 Mar 92 p 1

["JAK" report: "A Reminder of the Past"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The Czech Government issued a statement on the 14 and 15 March anniversaries at its session yesterday. [passage omitted] The Czech Government Presidium assured the public on 9 March that the Czech Government is prepared to react promptly and appropriately to all situations that could develop as a consequence of the joint state being endangered by unconstitutional steps taken by the Slovak side.

Our reporter asked Prime Minister Petr Pithart (Civic Movement) about the principal measures the Czech Government has prepared for the worst case scenario in the legislative, financial, and economic spheres. "Surely you cannot expect me to answer that! Certain measures make sense only if they are not announced in advance. For example, the most sensitive measures concerning monetary policy, privatization, and so on.... These measures lose their effect the moment you completely reveal them. Everyone, our Slovak partners included, knows this," said P. Pithart and he continued: "The government wanted to say on Monday that it does not have to be reminded of this by the Civic Democratic Alliance, which announced that it will come up with certain proposals in this regard. We have been

working on this more systematically and more thoroughly, although we talk about it less, since last fall," stated the prime minister.

The Czech Government yesterday approved a draft Czech National Council [CNR] law on territorial autonomy. It envisages dividing the Czech Republic into three territories—Czech, Moravian, and Silesian. According to the draft, there should only be autonomous organs at territorial level and, consequently, territorial assemblies. Their main objective would be, according to P. Pithart, to reduce the distance between Prague and the districts, especially as far as distributing subsidies is concerned. P. Pithart described the fact that communities are able to establish associations of communities with legal subjectivity as the main change in the draft amendment to the law on communities.

Czech Deputy Prime Minister Antonin Baudys then characterized the draft principles approved for the CNR law on the Czech Academy of Sciences [CAV] as a compromise between a centralist and completely free model for the CAV's structure.

KDH Resolution on Klepac Faction, Elections

AU1203124992 Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak 9 Mar 92 p 4

["Resolution of the Christian Democratic Movement Council" adopted at its meeting in Bratislava on 7 March]

[Text]

1. The Christian Democratic Movement [KDH] Council acknowledges that for a long time there has been support for two different political philosophies within the party, and states that the differences between these factions have recently deepened.
2. The KDH Council states that the existence of two political philosophies does not allow the adoption of an electoral program that would simultaneously meet the requirements of both concepts.
3. The KDH Council does not agree with the movement's division.
4. The KDH Council takes note of the separation of the political platform headed by Engineer Jan Klepac, which will go into the elections as a new political movement with its own program and candidates.
5. The KDH Council agrees with the following arrangement of relations between the KDH and the newly constituted movement:
   a. the maintenance of stability of the Slovak National Council Presidium, the Slovak Republic Government, and the CSFR Government until the end of this term of office;
   b. mutually fair conduct in waging the election campaign;
   c. regular consultations with the aim of coordinating the enforcement of Christian policy.
6. The KDH Council assigns to the KDH district coordination centers the task of convening meetings of KDH district councils within two weeks to complete the resolution of the situation that has arisen on the district level. Members of the KDH Council Presidium and KDH deputies to legislative bodies will participate in those meetings.
7. The KDH Council assigns to the KDH Council Presidium the task of ensuring through extraordinary measures that those district coordination centers whose functionaries have joined the separated subject are able to function.
8. The KDH Council assigns to all KDH district coordination centers the task of modifying the prepared lists of candidates for parliamentary elections so that they contain no candidates who have joined the separated subject.
9. The KDH Council convenes an extraordinary KDH Assembly in Trnava on 28 March with the following agenda:
   a. Assessment of the internal KDH situation and adoption of inevitable measures arising from this situation (agreement with shortening the term necessary to call an assembly and amendments to KDH statutes to safeguard the elections and KDH integrity).
   b. The KDH electoral program.
10. The KDH Council assigns to those district coordination centers whose council representatives have left the KDH the task of electing at district assemblies their new council representatives and delegates to the KDH Assembly.
11. The KDH Council entrusts Engineer Stanislav Vajcik with executing the duties of central secretary until the KDH Assembly.
12. The KDH Council notes the resignation of SLOVENSKY DENNIK Chief Editor Anton Balaz and entrusts Anton Selecky with the management of the editorial office.

Note: Points seven through 12 were adopted by the KDH Council after the departure of supporters of those council members who joined the separated group. Even after their departure, the KDH Council still had a quorum.

Bratislava, 7 March 1992

Walesa Addresses Gdansk Solidarity Congress

LD1403233892 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] News of a bomb planted in the conference hall disrupted the Congress of Gdansk Solidarity. A special police unit checked the Gdynia Shipyard offices but it turned out to be a false alarm. After the congress restarted the atmosphere was heated, but not on account of the bomb.

[Unidentified correspondent] In the morning, the guest of the shipyard-workers was President Lech Walesa. The discussion lasted an hour and a half:

[Begin recording] [Frydel] I, Kazimierz Frydel, and other [word indistinct], am a member of the union, not a revolutionary movement, not a political party, I am a member of a union that has its own statute. We have heard here words about, let us say, a program proposal about closing ranks. These words were not well received even when the communists exchanged them among themselves. The president put his name to this. Mr. President! If you were the head of the trade union, if I were to treat this seriously, then at this moment I would leave this union.

[Walesa] Look, first, yes first, do you then with this [word indistinct] decide who must (?be subservient) to democracy or else he is not a democrat? Second, people are right, because we have had engineers, technicians, and even the minister of culture, here, in Gdansk. And what? And what? Do you think that only you, the elite, have explained to this nation that the president is not guilty? That Solidarity is not guilty? You couldn't even explain that! And I do not even speak of solutions.

I am not at all surprised that ordinary people have complaints about you! I have complaints myself! That is why it is necessary to close ranks to bring you to order, for you to fulfill your role, the role of leader, the role of intelligence, [word indistinct] the role of [word indistinct], and not of getting offended! You inherit after all the role of getting offended, and not of concrete work. [end recording]

Kazimierz Frydel handed in his card as a delegate and left the meeting hall of Gdansk Solidarity, thereby protesting the president's critical assessment of the intelligentsia's stand.

[Begin Walesa recording] How is Poland to look? The first division—politically. We know that, as in Europe, parties have similar names. We seek to build three or four parties, [words indistinct] three. Of course, there is a margin for various peculiar types—that is in order. But as the main core, we have the political direction fixed up.

And now, the economic division. Recall what your candidate Lech Walesa said. First, what should be state-run? That is clear: the railroads, air travel—I don't know—communications. That I know already, but the precise specification does not belong to me. That is the first thing. Let us acknowledge that [word indistinct] must be state run, because it will remain, this [word indistinct)) must not be wasted. It must be rescued because it is state run. That is the (?heart of the matter and an end to it).

My idea was as follows: Take into one's hands—both hands—a port. But our unions, Solidarity and lawyers, economists, take into their hands and finally make wisdom. You took it and they didn't. Where are they? Where are these smart-arses who obstruct you? And they were to build, precisely, and to take the law into their hands. It seemed that the most clever people were precisely there then, at the top. Who created the ministries, and even Solidarity? They did not do the work. The backside will do a bit of it!

[Unidentified speaker from the hall] There is this thing. My friend yesterday presented the theses for the program of activity of Solidarity for the coming period. He put it thus: In relation to the (?situation) in the country in both political and economic life, our trade union movement must close ranks. The radicalization of other trade unions [words indistinct]. Incompetent politicians and (?erroneous) academics must go. Please imagine, that in this day we have trials—and yesterday—of academics. And what are you doing? But we repeat your words.

[Walesa] I signed this too. [applause]

The entire [word indistinct] of politics. People! [word indistinct] for our Poland? Why is no one doing the work? He will leave the unemployment! And he is in Solidarity! If we do not present the problem this way then things will be as they are. We will give this crowd to demagogues, what remains to [word indistinct]. They are waiting now. The wheel will turn. Today even our heroes [passage indistinct].

We had our people from Gdansk. Well, I took the most important [word indistinct] to Warsaw, our people, who struggled with us, the premier, the minister for transformations, the minister for the militia [as heard]. Well, damn it all! We had it all at the start, power in its entirety! The president still remains there out of (?your people).

[Unidentified speaker from hall] Mr. President, you have probably several times already mentioned the new hero of our times that is appearing. I think that we have the same person in mind. Can you comment on the interview given yesterday for Gazeta Wyborcza by General Dubynin on the subject of our most recent history?

[Walesa] I anticipate an interesting discussion in Poland. I shall speak in 10 days time, and will show you from the start. We can write down what the correct reply will be: The arrogance (?of this) president is awful. But I precisely want this discussion to commence. [end recording]

Olszewski Discusses Budget at Solidarity Meeting

LD1503170192 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Prime Minister Jan Olszewski, speaking at a general meeting of the delegates of the Independent Self-governing Trade Union Solidarity [NSZZ] Mazowsze Region, said that he will be seeking political support for the government's program. The prime minister also said that the draft budget will be based on the socioeconomic guidelines which have been rejected by the Sejm. He added that no other responsible program has been submitted as an alternative to the government's program.

Prime Minister Olszewski emphasized that one cannot construct a free-market economy and democratic structures without sacrifices. The prime minister announced cuts in the country's social security expenditure to one-third of the total budget and eight percent of the gross national income.

Speaking about relations with the trade unions, Jan Olszewski said:

[Begin Olszewski recording] Between the government and the trade unions there should occur, as a fundamental issue, the introduction of new solutions and a new situation with relation to representatives of the workforce. I know that you, as delegates of worker teams, are facing the need to introduce things which are very difficult for people to accept. I have also tried, when time allows it, to talk to enterprise work teams and I know what moods prevail and I know how much there is in these moods (?things) that could be avoided. These moods could be improved by simply making decisions, decisions which in our apparatus are not being made. One cannot simply force them. I think that in this area the situation which would at last allow the government to regain its freedom of actions, through the possibility of reorganizing its own apparatus, and—I say special powers are needed to do this—such a situation will occur relatively soon. We shall not be able then to present the planned program of changes which I spoke about, ladies and gentlemen. [end recording]

Maciej Jankowski, head of the Solidarity Mazowsze region, stressed that public patience is running out. He appealed to the president, the prime minister, and the government to overcome the recession.

Walesa, Olszewski Discuss Coalition Expansion

AU1303200192 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Mar 92 p 1

[Malgorzata Subotic report: "Impossible and Essential"]

[Text] President Lech Walesa received Prime Minister Jan Olszewski on Monday [9 March]. The two politicians discussed the situation following the Sejm's rejection of the government's socioeconomic policy provisions.

According to the Government Press Office, the president "emphasized the need to expand the government coalition as a parliamentary base for the government."

Jaroslaw Kaczynski, leader of the Center Accord, has been suggesting the same thing for several weeks and lately has been saying that the only way to expand the coalition is to add the Democratic Union to it.

The president most probably agrees with the need to add that party to Jan Olszewski's political base. Andrzej Drzycimski, the president's spokesman, told RZECZPOSPOLITA that the president had nothing to add to what was already contained in the communique of the meeting, and denied that he had met Olszewski at the extraordinary Council of Ministers meeting on Friday. Nevertheless, in a statement to PAP, Drzycimski said that the president "had not indicated any particular parties or groups, and said that the initiative in this sphere belongs to the prime minister."

Prime Minister Olszewski himself insists that "business-like talks on the subject of expanding the government coalition will only be possible after the government has presented the budget. That is the only basis on which to conduct talks with all those who accept the government's program."

The Democratic Union does not accept the government's socioeconomic policy provisions, and said so in a statement several days ago.

Government Spokesman Marcin Gugulski says that "various talks are being held and will be held," for example, the prime minister spoke to the Solidarity Parliamentary Club on Wednesday. Asked whether the Confederation of Independent Poland refuses to join the coalition unless Finance Minister Andrzej Olechowski resigns, Gugulski replied: "There are words and there are deeds," and noted that only an approved budget may form the basis for creating a "strategic, not a tactical" coalition.

"Neither the president nor the prime minister have said anything new," said Waldemar Kuczynski of the Democratic Union. "Lech Walesa's stance is nothing new, and Jan Olszewski is repeating his own unacceptable stance. Those groups that want to join the coalition are anxious to contribute parts of their own programs, but Olszewski wants the Union to simply adapt itself to his program."

Kuczynski does not see any good prospects for the Olszewski Government if its basis consists of nothing but "parties that are afraid of toppling the government." Such a basis could turn out to be very temporary.

Olszewski, Mazowiecki Discuss Coalition

LD1303231392 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Text] Warsaw, March 13—Prime Minister Jan Olszewski and Democratic Union (UD) leader Tadeusz

Mazowiecki discussed Friday the prospects of broadening the coalition of parties supporting the government, but no final conclusions have been announced yet. "We are waiting for the stand of the official political leadership of the Democratic Union, to be announced on Sunday," government spokesman Marcin Gugulski said after the ninety-minute face-to-face talk between the prime minister in office and the ex-premier.

Olszewski told Mazowiecki that the extention of the coalition to include not only the UD but also the Liberal Democratic Congress (KLD) of the former Premier Jan Krzysztof Bielecki would be extremely difficult. Interviewed by Warsaw Radio 3 Mazowiecki said he did not see any reasons why the KLD should be left outside the broader coalition. Also, he would not like the coalition to be "an alliance against the president."

The UD leader said he expected the Christian National Union (ZCHN) to change its negative attitude towards his party as a possible partner in the future broader coalition, if such is formed. Mazowiecki denied rumours that Olszewski offered him the post of deputy prime minister.

Mazowiecki Specifies Terms

LD1503231592 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] The Council of the Democratic Union [UD] has been discussing proposals for possibly entering the government coalition, and also the UD's political strategy. Before the meeting, Aleksander Hall said that news of a possible split in the UD is an exaggerated dramatization of the situation. Neither he nor Piotr Nowina-Konopka precluded the possibility of achieving an agreement on widening the coalition. Both politicians did, however, preclude the possibility of an unconditional acceptance by the UD of the so-called Eysymontt Plan. An agreement is possible, but on the basis of a new program.

The Council tasked Tadeusz Mazowiecki with holding talks on the question of entering the government coalition. Tadeusz Mazowiecki named the conditions under which the entry of this grouping into the government is possible:

[Begin Mazowiecki recording] There must follow a compromise on the matter of the economic program, with an assurance of further transformation toward a free market economy with falling inflation, without conflicts with the international obligations of Poland.

Second, I said that there must ensue a determination of the fundamental directions of foreign policy as a policy of good neighborliness in the whole region, a policy that is calculable, attuned toward restoring economic and political trust to Poland.

Third, that a compromise must be established on the matter of the relations that should exist between the activity of the state and the ideological world views and (?characeristics) that are proper to political parties. In particular, there are the principles for the state administration's functions, that is of a stable and professional public service with a limited range of politicization, should be specified.

Fourth, the entire government structure must be renegotiated, including in this too the main political ministries.

Fifth, a matter of exceptional importance for the UD, is the inclusion in the coalition of all the pro-reform groupings, especially the Liberal Democratic Congress. Prime Minister Olszewski and I understand these talks as talks regarding the reconstruction of the government, and not as co-opting into the existing government arrangement of (?those remaining outside it), the large-scale reconstruction of the government. [end recording]

ZCHN Shows Restraint

LD1303230792 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Text] Warsaw, March 13—Following Prime Minister Jan Olszewski's meeting with the parliamentary floor group of the Christian-National Union (ZCHN) Friday, its spokesman, Ryszard Czarnecki, MP, told journalists that the Caucus demonstrated far-reaching restraint towards broadening the government coalition by the Democratic Union (UD). The ZCHN charges the UD with the philosophy of a "thick line," that is departing from the Communist past, while the ZCHN staked on the government of breakthrough that would decisively bring about political changes in Poland. The spokesman explained that the ZCHN could take a middle course but said that "whoever would enter this government would have to accept both its economic and political programme, thus giving up the so-called thick line philosophy, meaning a departure from the Communist system which the Tadeusz Mazowiecki government did not manage to accomplish."

Asked to comment on the ZCHN stand, government spokesman Marcin Gugulski quoted the prime minister's statement at the end of his meeting with the ZCHN floor group, namely that "goodwill of coalition parties and social forces alone would not be enough to accomplish the announced political and economic turning-point."

Meanwhile, Deputy Henryk Goryszewski of the ZCHN criticized press reports that, in his opinion, "put the UD's entry into the government coalition in too unconditional terms." "The UD can only enter the coalition provided it supports the government assumptions of the socio-economic policy," he added.

Olszewski Interviewed on Coalition Talks, Budget

LD1403215192 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1850 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Interview with Polish Prime Minister Jan Olszewski by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded; no video available]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, is there a possibility that the coalition will be expanded to include the Democratic Union [UD] and the Liberal Democratic Congress [KLD]? Do the coalition members agree to this? And does this signify a programmatic compromise?

[Olszewski] We are at the moment at the completely initial phase of talks on this matter. I do not hide the fact that these talks are being carried on at the moment with a representative of the UD, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki. As I say, these are my talks, as the prime minister, with the chairman of the UD, and the talks are in a very initial stage indeed.

[Correspondent] Would you like the coalition to be widened before the budget gets to its first reading?

[Olszewski] I would like, surely, the widest possible coalition but this is after all a question of the possibilities, associated in great degree and with certain programmatic agreements and with agreements on the formation of the government. These are very difficult matters, often not easy ones. The deadline for the adoption of the budget is almost on top of us. I do not know whether we will be in time or late with everything. This is after all a matter of agreements. At the moment, it is not that certain whether we will succeed in finding a plan for agreement at all, although we do have hopes.

[Correspondent] And if this does not turn out to be the case, is there still a chance that the Sejm will adopt the budget after talks with the parliamentary clubs? How do you evaluate these chances?

[Olszewski] How do I evaluate them? Fairly optimistically. The budget presents in figures, certain at the moment, existing possibilities. In my conviction, these will be the optimal possibilities. Although, of course, one can always imagine certain improvements. But the possibilities for maneuver are, let's be frank with each other, this year very small. And here, the best will, the best wishes by parliament, will help little. Quite simply, certain necessities will have to be accepted.

[Correspondent] The government is looking for support for the budget, and not only in parliament. It is also calling on society. Some make an accusation of this. They say that this is like a call to society to the exclusion of parliament, or over the head of parliament. They even call this the democracy of mass rallies.

[Olszewski] It seems to me that this is a misunderstanding of the essence of the democratic system, but above all a misunderstanding of the essence of the situation that we find ourselves in today. The government is, of course, obliged to play by the rules of the democratic game. That means that in order to function and to functon efficiently it must have a majority in parliament. However, this is not sufficient to be able to implement the political and economic line drawn in the government program and connected with certain necessities arising from the budget.

For that one needs the acceptance of broad social groups, which in Poland pay the costs, very painful costs, of the restructuring we are carrying out. Without reaching those people, without their understanding of the need to make the sacrifices they are making, we will not be able to count on the effectiveness of our actions. If there are people who accuse me of aiming at a democracy of mass rallies, they simply do not understand the situation, nor do they understand the style which this government deliberately adopted from the start. It is a style of dialogue with society on all issues, even the most difficult ones, and not a style of searching for solutions by either concealing something from society, or by drawing prospects which are much more optimistic than they really are.

I think that it is a feature of democracy that the citizen is treated seriously and that he is told the truth. The final decision always belongs to him. But, in fact, the room for maneuver is limited. We will all bear great sacrifices. The aim is that they should really bring about results in the future.

[Correspondent] It is quite possible to measure the support of parliament. This is usually shown by the results of voting. But how can you estimate the support or acceptance of the public?

[Olszewski] One can measure its simply by society's attitudes, the degree of its commitment, and also the degree of its patience. In some circles we are already dealing with growing concern. I understand this. This is connected with specific financial difficulties. I am thinking here about the teachers' community, for example, but not only. This concerns very many circles. The idea is that we should consciously reach a certain consensus and certain decisions, and that these decisions should be based on a certian rational calculation.

If they are convinced that we today still bear certain necessary sacrifices, then they will pay for us next year as well, perhaps. Well, this is a decision that is very hard. I would wish that we all, the whole of society make this decision very consciously, for this not to be just the decision of the government, or the decision of 460 Deputies.

[Correspondent] The government has promised farmers minimum prices and preferential credits—(?agricultural) matters are very controversial. Will the government keep its promise, and how might this influence the stand of the peasant parties' deputies on the government's economic program?

[Olszewski] It will keep them to the extent that it will be financially possible, to the extent that the budget will cope. And the budget—I do not hide the fact—does not harbor great opportunities. But rather we signal here a certain principle, the principle of a nonetheless necessary care extended over agriculture, to a certain rational degree of course—and its protection. This is, yes, a certain political demand, and not only that, as some would like, that in this way votes are bought in the Sejm,

the votes of the peasant parties. No, this is not the point. Agriculture is a certain sector of the economy that everywhere, in the most developed economies in the world, takes advantage of support. But in our conditions this support can only be very small.

[Correspondent] Together with the budget, the government will be seeking special prerogatives. Does the government link these two matters? What if the Sejm adopts the budget but does not agree to the special prerogatives?

[Olszewski] If the government does not accept them then it will quite simply have to face the prospect of the impossibility of implementing this program. And in this sense, both these things are tied for the government, closely tied. We are preparing certain concepts of complete reforms. They will already... if the budget is adopted, if these prerogatives are granted to us, then in a few weeks time we could commence. It would be necessary to commence these changes, very decisively so. And well, for today, it does indeed often turn out to be the case that the government is powerless with regard to certain phenomena. But the government knows about them and will try to counteract them, provided, I stress, it is given the right tools.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much for the interview.

[Olszewski] Thank you.

Olszewski Rejects 'Government of Liberals'

LD1503213392 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Mar 92

[No video available]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Jan Olszewski addressed the general meeting of the Mazowsze region of Solidarity today. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, a speaker from the floor of the hall said:

[Begin recording] [Kozma] My name is Kozma. I represent the Norblin enterprise commission which suffered directly from the bandit operation that is unfairly called privatization in this country. I have a question in connection with that. Will the privatization process continue in the same manner as it has been carried out in our enterprise? And a second question: We believe that the prime minister is under preassure to include liberals in the government. Does that mean there is still something that can be stolen or looted in this country?

[Olszewski] So far I have had the luxury of not having to head a government of liberals, and to tell you the truth I do not intend to head such a government. [applause] But on the other hand I must tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the tendency toward theft and corruption should not be associated with any political views because the phenomena which occur in this area—I can assure you and I know what I am talking about—are not connected with one political orientation. [end recording]

Iliescu Discusses Rift Within FSN

AU1403190292 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Report on news conference by President Ion Iliescu in Bucharest on 13 March by unidentified announcer—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Here are President Ion Iliescu's statements at a news conference held at Cotroceni Palace today. The questions mainly referred to the president's participation in the meeting of the Steering Collegium of the National Salvation Front [FSN].

[Iliescu] A few words about the meeting itself: Immediately after the local elections, I asked the FSN leadership, through Executive President Stoica, for this meeting with the Steering Collegium, not so much in my capacity of president of Romania—although, in itself, such a request would not be abnormal, since a country's president cannot be indifferent toward the situation, positions, and problems of a party, particularly the party bearing the responsibility of governing—but rather as a founding member, the first party president, and an FSN candidate in the previous elections. After all, this meeting was supposed to be of a totally different nature, namely, a heart-to-heart talk, so to speak, on the spirit currently prevailing in the party. On the one hand, I know that there are internal convulsions—which is not surprising, since almost all political groups experience certain difficulties, and the country's entire political life is in a fluid state and going through such convulsions. Consequently, it was only natural that the group which assumed the responsibility of governing the country and tackled its inherent hardships should also experience similar internal problems.

Apart from this, however, there are also aspects which pose a certain danger for the political formation itself. I did not want this meeting to be held, however, because of the fate of this political formation, but because of this slander campaign against me, not as president but as a politician, a campaign which is particularly supported by the leader of this formation, Petre Roman. This follows a period of working together in the early days of the FSN Council, then within the Provisional National Unity Council, the provisional government, the 1990 electoral campaign, and in the following administration.

After the Roman government's resignation, Mr. Roman displayed an increasingly hostile attitude in his statements to the domestic and particularly to the foreign press. What surprised me, especially following the open letter at the beginning of December when he rejected the dialogue which I proposed, he tried to use political reasons to explain this situation and the futility of a dialogue between us. During the local elections, further such comments appeared in the international press—including Spanish, Swiss and Italian newspapers I was surprised and did not understand the reasons for a new round of hostilities. As for the positions taken, they are tantamount to positions expressed not by responsible politicians but by opposition party leaders, certainly with reservations, and by people known for their particular hostility toward me.

The Front's leader used this kind of language and this surprised me. Therefore, I wanted to know the position of the Front's leadership in regard to these political positions and this slander campaign against me. Thus a dialogue was needed to clarify things in connection with our mutual positions, in order to be able to have material to reflect on and to define my own attitude toward this situation. This was the purpose of this meeting, and therefore the problem of the presence or absence of the press arose. Therefore, this was a discussion between the former partners in a new period developing in our country's political life.

[Announcer] Asked why he did not agree to the presence of the press, Iliescu said:

[Iliescu] I do not object to the presence of the press, but I think that this would have jeopardized the open nature of such a discussion and the presence of the press would have affected the psychological factor ...

[Announcer] Asked whether a conclusion has been reached in connection with the differences between himself and Roman and whether these differences have ended, Iliescu said:

[Iliescu] I did not expect this discussion to clarify all problems and reach a mutually acceptable conclusion. On the one hand, I have noted general concern, regardless of the positions held, in connection with the consequences of such a dispute within the Front. I believe that most of the people are sincerely concerned with seeking a formula for preserving the cohesion of this political formation. I have suggested that I, and even other people, should not be taken into consideration. It is important for the Front as a political formation to find its necessary balance, and to judge from a political point of view whether it is possible or not to preserve unity. This is the duty of the given bodies of the Front and of the convention that is to establish this thing. A conclusion—which, in fact, has been suggested by the leader of the Front—may also be reached, namely that cooperation with me is not possible in the future, meaning that, from a political viewpoint, our positions are irreconcilable. This might be the conclusion that will be adopted by the convention. This would mark a break between the previous Front candidate and the Front's current political configuration and orientation.

As I have said, as far as the interests of this group are concerned, as well as the role it will play in the future in our country's political affairs, I can withdraw from the electoral race, or I can make other decisions. The Front (?has to make its decisions) regardless of me and it has to arrive at the appropriate conclusions.

[Announcer] It follows from Roman's statement last night that the participants or members of the Steering Council did not refer specifically to what Iliescu and

Roman discussed regarding the statements made by Roman. The president was asked whether constituted an inconvenience.

[Iliescu] Certainly, the discussion revealed a great variety of opinions. What I myself said dealt with what I thought was particularly difficult in this categorical statement by the national leader in that open letter and later in statements to the press. What he said seemed to me to be politically very serious for this group, and I expected an explicit position, including by those who, so to say, share the same views. I have no doubts that there are people who, explicitly or in an indirect way, share Mr. Roman's positions. I expected to find such a statement of opinions.

I had the feeling, however, that a direct answer in connection with the consequences of such a position, and how it is possible for leaders of the Front to use certain slogans, which I know very well and which all of us are familiar with because they have been manipulated for two years now in connection with Iliescu, the so-called communist, former communist, neo or crypto communist, supporter of former structures, main obstacle to the democratization process, and so forth, was avoided. I thought that the electorate and our country's citizens are aware of such an extreme position, which is at variance with what actually happened.

[Announcer] The president was asked whether at the beginning of March he had asked for an urgent meeting of the FSN Executive Bureau.

[Iliescu] I have explained what I did. Immediately after the elections, on 24 [March] I had a discussion with the executive president and proposed a meeting with the Steering Collegium.

[Announcer] The president was asked to express his view about speculations on Roman's removal as FSN national leader.

[Iliescu] There is no connection between these things. Of course, there is a political connection if we take into consideration Mr. Roman's positions. When a politician says that another one is an obstacle to the democratization process, it is clear that one cannot support such a person in such a political position. This is not all we are talking about. In itself, the statement about a person with whom you worked hand in hand for some time and who was a man that got involved in supporting the government led by Mr. Roman without any reservation, is a strong one. I do not want to compete for any position in the Front. Thus the problem of Mr. Roman's situation is an internal affair of the Front which has to be solved by the Front, by the coming convention. The problem of supporting a possible candidacy or not is a different problem altogether.

A correlating issue is to what extent the Front will reach the same conclusions as Mr. Roman, namely that Iliescu is incompetent as a politician to continue to support the reform policy in Romania. This is why I thought that it is necessary for the Front leadership to adopt a position on me and clarify whether other people share the same opinion. I have noted that there is a great variety of opinions.

[Announcer] President Iliescu was asked to explain the fact how an alliance with different ideologies is functioning better at this point than a single party, the latter being the ruling party.

[Iliescu] This is an abnormal situation in the Front. It is not linked to principles but to certain developments, interests, and tendencies of domination within the Front. Such problems are frequently noted, however, in parties when there is an internal struggle for power.

[Announcer] The last question asked was whether Iliescu had decided to run for re-election. He said:

[Iliescu] I believe that there is still time to think it over.

FSN Accusses Roman of 'Authoritarian' Rule

AU1403202292 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1647 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 14/3/1992—Deputy Petre Ninosu, spokesman of the Group for the Unity of the National Salvation Front [FSN], stated that the group members, who are also on the Steering Collegium of the National Salvation Front, tell public opinion of their full disapproval and rejection of the way how Mr. Petre Roman organized and presided over the meeting of the party's Steering Collegium on March 12.

Pointing to the "authoritarian and intolerant way in which he has led post-revolution Romania's most important party, to which the country entrusted its destiny after the crucial political event of December 1989, by the majority vote of May 20," Ninosu said, Mr. Petre Roman behaved like a dictator in a feat of authority," "violating any principle, any democratic and moral norm in order to maintain his prerogatives and divert in fact the Front from its purposes and its due place in the post-communist Romanian reality."

"As a national leader," the statement shows, "Mr. Roman has wanted to dominate both the parliament and the presidency, and all the other state institutions," which "has deepened the crisis inside the FSN."

Press Comments on 'Dispute'

AU1403170292 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0922 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 14/3/1992—The Romanian press of Saturday 14 March carries further extensive commentaries on a National Salvation Front's [FSN] Steering Board meeting in which President Ion Iliescu also took part. "TINERETUL LIBER" headlines its article "The Iliescu-Roman War. The President Defies the Constitution" showing among other things: "Judging from bets and from its outcome, the FSN

Steering Board's meeting, or rather the board's meeting with President Iliescu at his ultimative demands after a long series of meetings with various groups, was a highly important political event, decisive for the future of the ruling party and of its original two leaders. The confrontation was at least in its intention, a meeting to publicly expose and condemn Mr. Petre Roman."

In its turn, "DIMINEATA" headlines its coverage of the news conference at Cotroceni Palace with a quote from President Iliescu's statement: "I wished a soul-to-soul talk like between former road companions for the new period that opens up in the political life of the country." The same newspaper runs a commentary under the title "another shameful page signed Petre Roman" showing that "dissent within the Front was all caused by the national leader who little by little had drawn farther away from the FSN Platform Programme, dumping unceremoniously all persons who did not think the way he did. Demagoguery and lability have been the weapons currently used to cover up mistakes as well as reversals of programme and of attitudes. Unfortunately, we can only draw one conclusion, namely that Mr. Ion Iliescu cannot count on the FSN as long as Mr. Petre Roman is at its head, no matter if the Convention decides to support his nomination. And we also believe that it is Mr. Iliescu's duty to the country and to the people who love him and appreciate him to run as independent."

"The Front goes on through the Communist Party. The Iliescu-Roman Dispute in Extra-Time" is the title of an article on the FSN Steering Board's meeting in "ROMANIA LIBERA." In her commentary Tia Serbanescu says that in her opinion, "Mr. Petre Roman launched himself in a brief analysis of the "right" allegedly represented by the Democratic Convention which threatens to put the party he is leading "off-side." Since any society normally needs both right and left, it's only natural that the faction that compromised itself lately no longer be in power. Therefore, after 45 years of leftist rule, it's natural that after a revolution aimed against it, "the left"—so bankrupt and guilty—should "get out of action" as Mr. Roman said and not try to turn round hopeful to get straight to the right. The stubbornness of the "left" to stay in power risks to bring an over-reaction against it, on the one hand, and aggressive support on the other hand, which may end up in conflict—open or not—and this is not likely to warrant the country political health."

Campeanu Expects 'Coalition' Government

AU1603113692 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0839 GMT 16 Mar 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 16/3/1992—In the vision of the president of the National Liberal Party, Radu Campeanu, Romania's future government will be "a coalition one." In an interview granted to the CURIERUL NATIONAL daily, the National Liberal Party leader considers that this summer general elections "will no longer create majority parties," a situation in which "synthesis governing solutions should be found to be accepted by the member parties of the coalition."

In the perspective of those elections, Radu Campeanu opines that "an alliance of the democratic parties should be maintained, but with certain common objectives and with the analysis of the possibility to present separate lists, so that the opposition may have as many as possible senators and deputies in the future parliament." A resolution to this end, Mr. Campeanu specifies, will be taken on April 11, during the meeting of the party's Permanent Delegation, based on the analysis of the results of the local elections. In connection with the results got in the local elections by the Democratic Convention—which also includes the National Liberal Party—Mr. Campeanu appreciates that "the National Liberal Party did not win because it was part of the Democratic Convention, but the Convention won owing to the National Liberal Party's political contribution."

International

UN Ambassador Silovic Submits Resignation

LD1503133392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Belgrade, March 15 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav ambassador to the United Nations Darko Silovic of Croatia has submitted his resignation to the Federal Foreign Ministry. The Yugoslav Presidency decided that Silovic's U.N. mandate should cease and informed the U.N. secretary-general about the resignation. Silovic was one of the federal ambassadors from Croatia, the republic which opted to secede from Yugoslavia. Late last year, Silovic deliberately delayed the delivery of a letter in which the Yugoslav state presidency urged the U.N. Security Council to send a its peacekeeping force to Yugoslavia.

After Croatia proclaimed its secession from Yugoslavia last year, it called on all Croats at the Federal foreign ministry to sign a statment of loyalty, which is what most of them did. Those serving as ambassadors were appointed Croatian ambassadors after Croatia was recognized by the European Community last January. Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, also a Croat, resigned on November 18 last year.

Jovic Seeks UN Intervention for Serbian Enclave

LD1403134192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG)—Borisav Jovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and president of the State Committee for Cooperation with UN representatives, asked UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali to intervene on his behalf by demanding that Croat President Franjo Tudjman refrain from applying military force against the Serbian population in Gorski Kotar, which remained outside the territory under UN protection. In a letter sent to Ghali, Jovic draws attention to the fact that the position of the Serbian population of Gorski Kotar has suddenly and dramatically deteriorated over the past few days and that an outbreak of war in this area "would constitute a serious obstacle to efforts to preserve peace on a wider scale." Identical letters were also sent to Ghali's personal envoy Cyrus Vance and to Satish Nambiar, commander of UN peace forces in Yugoslavia.

The Serbian enclave in Gorski Kotar, which numbers about 6,000 people and is concentrated in 10 villages of the Ogulin, Otocac and Vrbovsko municipalities, is faced, according to Jovic, with an ultimatum of the Croat authorities from Ogulin and Croat army commanders. According to this ultimatum the Serbian population is expected—by 20 March—to surrender arms, pledge loyalty to the Croat state and respond to the call for the mobilization of the Croat army. Several tens of thousands of the Croat forces are concentrated in this area outside UN protection, warns Jovic. Because of this "there is a real danger of a mass exodus from the territory in which the Serbs have lived for centuries and therefore of a biological extinction in this area." Gorski Kotar, recalls Jovic, was not involved in last year's or the current armed conflicts, because an agreement was reached between the Croat government and the local Serbian authorities binding both sides to preserve peace.

Apart from the demand that Tudjman should refrain from applying military force, Jovic asks Ghali to intercede with the Croat president to ensure that the said agreements are observed and the ultimatum given to Serbs in Gorski Kotar withdrawn. Jovic asked Ghali "to intercede with President Tudjman as soon as possible" to ensure that the citizens' and national rights of the Serbian population are fully observed and their existing status upheld until such time as a final solution to the overall position of Serbs in Croatia is found within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia held in Brussels.

Receives UNPROFOR Commander

LD1403230192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 14 Mar 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Mar 14 (TANJUG)—The commander of the United Nations (U.N.) peace troops for Yugoslavia, Indian Lieutenant-General Satish Nambiar, who met this evening with Yugoslav Presidency member and chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation with the U.N., Borisav Jovic, said that the speedy arrival of the advance party of all national contingents to Yugoslavia is a good sign that the same will be the case for the arrival of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

Jovic reiterrated Yugoslavia's readiness to make every effort for the speedy start and successful realization of the UNPROFOR mission, in keeping with the U.N. resolutions. Gen. Nambiar and the members of the UNPROFOR command team praised the Yugoslav side for its efforts so far for the successful reception and deployment of the U.N. peace troops. The Belgrade talks were also attended by the members of the State Committee for Cooperation with the U.N. and the members of the UNPROFOR command staff.

EC May Soon Lift Sanctions Against Serbia

LD1303194492 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG)—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis has announced that the European Community (EC) could soon lift its sanctions against the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

"The sanctions could lifted soon if the deployment of the United Nations peacekeepers is completed successfully, if the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia goes on well and if Serbian demonstrations in Bosnia do not grow into a

civil war," de Michelis said in an interview to the latest issue of the Belgrade weekly 'VREME' [passage omitted].

Commenting on his experience with the Yugoslav leaders, de Michelis said that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic was one of "the wisest and cleverest politicians, not only in Yugoslavia but in all of Eastern Europe."

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Izetbegovic Hails Iran's Recognition

LD1403085892 Tehran IRNA in English 0746 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Sarajevo, March 14, IRNA—President of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina (B-H), Alija Izetbegovic is "greatly satisfied" with Iran's decision to recognize the independence of this republic from already disintegrated Yugoslav Federation. "I have received with great satisfaction the news about the decision of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to recognize B-H as independent," Izetbegovic told IRNA Friday.

Along with B-H, Iran last week recognized the independence of the republics of Slovenia and Croatia. Muslims with 44 percent of the population enjoy a relative majority in B-H and are politically rallied by Izetbegovic's Party of Democratic Action. "This is worthy for us that Iran is among the first countries in the world which is recognizing B-H," President Izetbegovic added. He expressed conviction that the relations between the two countries would expand in many fields, specially in the economic domain, for which positive signs are already at sight.

He recalled his last year visit to Iran and his "successful talks" with Iranian President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and other Iranian ranking officials. He said those talks served as basis for the strengthening of the relations between the two sides.

Karadzic Says Bosnian Serbs Reject Independence

LD1403230892 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2121 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Novi Sad, March 14 (TANJUG)—"The Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina (BIH) do not want this Yugoslav republic to become independent," their leader Radovan Karadzic has said and added that "papers unsigned by Serbs are null and void."

In an interview carried by tomorrow's Novi Sad paper DNEVNIK, Karadzic said that "BIH is already a confederation and this should be respected," thus explaining why the Serbs from this republic rejected at the European Community (E.C.) Conference on Yugoslavia in Brussels a document which calls for a centralized federal organization of BIH. The president of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) for Bosnia-Hercegovina believes that Croats in BIH have "already defined their territories" in this republic. Croats, which account for 17 per cent of the BIH population, are in the majority in western Hercegovina. According to Karadzic, SDS is not opposed to demands that the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) withdraws from western Hercegovina and that the Croats "themselves organize prelations on their own territory."

The Moslem-Croatian coalition, without agreement from the Serbs, have proclaimed the independence of BIH and requested international recognition, although under the republican constitution a consensus of all three constitutive nations is necessary. At a referendum two weeks ago, the Moslems and Croats came out in favour of a sovereign and independent [word indistinct]. The Serbs, which make up a third of the republic's population, boycotted the referendum because they voted to remain within Yugoslavia at a referendum last year.

"The internatioval public should bear in mind that Yugoslavia exists and that, as such, it should have precedence over secessionist options," Karadzic said. He underscored that the Serbs in BIH want to remain a part of Yugoslavia.

Rally Supports Krajina Remaining in SFRY

AU1503165492 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Prior to tomorrow's resumption of the conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina in Sarajevo, a rally was held in Banja Luka to say that Bosnian Krajina remains in Yugoslavia. Branislav Bozic reports:

[Begin Bozic recording] There is no dilemma whatsoever for Bosnian Krajina: It is remaining in Yugoslavia because this is the will of the people who voted at a plebiscite. This was said by literally every speaker at today's rally of somewhat more than 10,000 people in Banja Luka, titled: We Will Give Our Lives But Not Krajina.

We accept Bosnia-Hercegovina only if it remains in Yugoslavia. This was said by Banja Luka Mayor Predrag Gradic, who warned that forces of the notorious HOS [Croatian Defense Union] and the Croatian army are on the borders of Bosnian Krajina. As far as the Serbs are concerned the peace can be eternal, but we will not allow anyone to divide the Serbian people, Momo Bulajic said.

Professor Predrag Lazarevic said that it is quite clear that the united Krajinas will be the western borders of the new Yugoslavia. We do not want war but like [word indistinct] so far we will defend our thresholds, Nenad Stevambic stressed.

The words of Redje Dumic, a Muslim from Kotor Varos, received particularly strong applause. He stressed that a crime had been committed against Yugoslavia and Yugoslavianism, and he predicted that every well-intentioned person in Europe will realize this and [words

indistinct]. He called on Alija Izetbegovic [president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency] to explain why Yugoslavia is divisible and Bosnia-Hercegovina is indivisible.

Radoslav Brdjanin, like the other speakers, said that there is absolutely no rift among the Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina, nor is there a rift in the Serbian Democratic Party. We are all working toward the same aim but we differ in tactics, he said, and warned of new deceptions by the Party of Democratic Action and Croatian Democratic Community which want to use skillful maneuvers to win time and separate the Serbs from their mother state.

The Yugoslav currency will certainly be valid in Bosnian Krajina and not some kind of Bosnia-Hercegovina currency, which is being threatened. The Yugoslav People's Army is going to remain in this region. This was stressed by Dr. Radosav Vukic. Finally, it should be said that all speakers called on their Muslim and Croatian neighbors to fight together for Yugoslavia, because this is the only possible framework for a common life. Prior to this rally, about 1,000 people of the opposition Democratic Front took part in a protest walk in which, as they put it, they were expressing their dissatisfaction with the authorities' attitude to the opposition. [end recording]

Electoral Commision Defends Referendum

LD1303223692 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Mar (TANJUG)—The republican Electoral Commission today issued a statement to the effect that "the recent referendum in Bosnia-Hercegovina was carried out in full compliance with the law," and that the statements by the Serbian Democratic Party to the effect that in some municipalities "there were more voting papers than inhabitants," are incorrect.

It is stated that the Republican Electoral Commission has no knowledge of any serious observations concerning the legality of the referendum procedure from the observers and representatives of political organizations. On the contrary, the observers of the E.C. and other international organizations favorably assessed the success of referendum preparations and lawfulness of its implementation, the statement says. It is also stated that, in connection with the republican referendum to ascertain the status of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Republican Electoral Commission received only one complaint which was rejected because it was submitted "by an unauthorized person."

Arbitrary statements were also made by the Serbian Democratic Party at a news conference on 12 March to the effect that 250,000 more voters participated in the referendum than there are citizens in Bosnia-Hercegovina who were entitled to vote, and that there are discrepancies in the number of voters in some municipalities (Cazin, Stari grad Sarajevo, Velika Kladusa, and Zivinice).

The statement says that according to the law all citizens who have reached the age of 18 are entered in the electoral register in the place of abode on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In keeping with this provision, according to the Republican Electoral Commission, the electoral registers of the said municipalities had the following number of voters on the day of the referendum: Cazin 45,925—and not 37,759; Stari grad Sarajevo 42,401—and not 29,271; Velika Kladusa 37,026—and not 28,499; and Zivinice 41,028—and not 31,121, the statement concludes.

Doboj Commune Mobilizes Reserve Police Force

AU1303205292 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Text] In connection with the increasingly frequent explosions and highway robberies on the roads in the Doboj region, an extraordinary session of the Council for National Defense of the Doboj commune was held today. On the basis of the presumption that the Doboj residents are facing organized terrorism and that the sabotages have been carried out by a saboteur group infiltrated from elsewhere [sa strane], it was decided to mobilize the entire reserve police force of 700 people.

The conclusion was to form joint points at which the members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Yugoslav Peoples' Army will check the persons and vehicles entering and leaving the town. It was also agreed that presidents of all parties meet immediately to speak for the abatement of the situation in their political parties and speak to their people to secure unhindered work of the state organs. They also issued an appeal to the Doboj residents to cooperate closely with the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and to report any conspicuously questionable activities.

Police Union Threatens To Organize Self-Defense

LD1403093992 Tehran IRNA in English 0840 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Belgrade, March 14, IRNA—The Independent Union of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina (B-H), home to many Yugoslav Muslims, protested sharply over the murder of two policemen Thursday night and warned they would self-organize in defense of their personal security.

In a statement released Friday addressed to all citizens of the republic, the B-H police union expressed bitterness over the murder of two Muslim policemen, Sead Bukvarevic and Zijad Zivcic, who were shot and killed on duty Thursday night in Kalesija, an Eastern B-H municipality where Muslims represent 80 percent of the population. Authorities in the regional center Tuzla said on Friday that the perpetrator of the attack was at large and

the motive of the murder was being investigated. Barricades have been erected on a regional road in the area following the incident.

Last night's murder, B-H police union said in its statement, is the latest in a continuous series of violent attacks against B-H police personnel, a situation which seriously brings into question the purpose of further professional engagement of the police workers. The policemen's lives have been devalued by the patronizing attitude on the part of various paramilitary organs toward murderers and criminals, the police union stressed. "The continuation of such policy would lead the police to self-organize to protect their own security, and the police will not be responsible for the consequences of such an act," the B-H police union warned in conclusion.

Tensions in B-H have been high following the success of the referendum on B-H independence which is stridently opposed by B-H Serbs. Militant groups of the three constituent B-H nations—Serbs (31 percent of B-H population), Muslims (44 percent), and Croats (17 percent) have confronted each other in a series of incidents throughout the republic in recent weeks.

Demobilized Croatian Guardsmen Enter Republic

LD1403104192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1010 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG)—Over 25,000 demobilized Croatian guardsmen have been infiltrated into the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI says today, citing well-informed sources in the republic's police. Croatian guardsmen are concentrating in predominantly Croat-populated Western Hercegovina and in municipalities of the autonomous region of Krajina with Serbs as the majority population —Kupres, Kljuc, Prijedor, Skender-Vakuf and Sanski most, the daily sets out.

The infiltrated guardsmen, accustomed to fighting and killing, have come to Bosnia-Hercegovina to "strengthen the positions of the Croatian people, encircle its territories and create conditions for their incorporation" in the secessionist Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, VECERNJE NOVOSTI writes. Acording to the figures of the Yugoslav People's Army, around 16,000 armed people have been mobilized to the ranks of the Croatian Defence Alliance (HOS). HOS is the Army of the pro-fascist Croatian Party of Rights advocating the incorporation of Western Hercegovina into Croatia. The party of Democratic Action, rallying Moslems in Bosnia- Hercegovina, has formed its 30,000-strong arm called "Green Berets."

Bosnia-Hercegovina is populated by three constituent peoples—Moslems (43.77 percent), Serbs (31.46 percent) and Croats (17.34 percent). Serbs in the republic want to remain in Yugoslavia, while Moslems and Croats voted for an independent Bosnia-Hercegovina in a referendum earlier this month. The leaders of the three national ruling parties are to decide the future organization of the republic at a conference sponsored by the European Community.

Serbs, Muslim Party Agree To Remove Barricades

AU1603105492 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Rastko Motika report]

[Excerpt] After two days of the status quo situation since last Friday [13 March], during which the life of the Kalesija commune has been paralyzed by the barricades, the fears culminated this evening. Upsetting news was arriving from the field on new barricades being set up, on great tensions and the concentration of arms and guards. It was feared that in such circumstances even one single shot or a small incident could spark mass inter-ethnic conflicts.

Being aware of the dramatic situation, Izet Hadzic, leader the Party of Democratic Action in Kalesija; Petar Jankovic, leader of the Serbian Democratic Party in Kalesija; the representatives of the Tuzla Public Security Service; Savo Jankovic, commander of the Tuzla Corps of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army; and Alija Delimustafic, Minister of Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina; met in Tuzla this evening. The joint meeting was successful, and they agreed to remove all barricades, that is, the barricades on Tuzla—Zvornik highway and those on local and village roads.

The removal of barricades is supposed to take place when the investigative teams are allowed into the Serbian village of Dubnica. The leaders of the Kalesija ethnic political parties are convinced that the people manning the barricades and the guards will accept this agreement. They appeal to them in this way, via radio, to accept the agreement and return to their normal life and the harmonious neighboring relations.

President of the Serbian Democratic Party in Kalesija today clearly stated that he will resign if the people from the Serbian barricades do not listen to him. At the same time he stressed that the Serbian people of Dubnica and Kalesija condemn the murder of the policemen [Zviad Zivicic and Sead Bukvarevic] and the murder of Sead Advic a day later, and that they also demand that the perpetrators of the crime be caught as soon as possible.

Petar Jankovic also considered it important to announce that he is no relative of Rado Jankovic, who is suspected of murdering the two policemen. The agreement was reached, and we believe that the removal of barricades will follow soon, that is to say, that the tension in Kalesija that has lasted since Friday, will soon abate. [passage omitted]

Barricades Go Up Again in Mostar

LD1503214192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1923 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Mostar, 15 Mar (TANJUG)—Barricades were erected in several parts of Mostar this afternoon paralyzing traffic in a larg part of the city. The barricades were built by the inhabitants of the Luka and Donja Mahala local communities to protest the fact that the municipal authorities ignored their demand to close down the Pretpraznicko Vece bar where Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] reservists allegedly gather and where armed incidents frequently occur. The citizens sent a letter to the municipal authorities demanding that military authorities should more rigorously control the reservists' behavior in the city. They also called on the reservists to withdraw from Mostar, substantiating it with an explanation that in the changed circumstances army conscripts from Mostar would respond to the mobilization and join the JNA units to protect army facilities in the city.

Demonstrators manning barricades claim that no party stands behind them and that parties have no right to negotiate and speak on their behalf.

The military authorities in Mostar also demanded the closure of this bar for the same reasons, and announced a more rigorous treatment of reservists when in the city. The municipal government of Mostar announced that an extraordinary session will be held at 1800 this evening.

Citizens' Demands Accepted

LD1503233192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2230 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Mostar, 15 Mar (TANJUG)—Following an emergency session held this evening in response to a traffic blockade throughout the city, the Executive Committee of the Mostar Municipal Assembly announced that the competent judicial organs have set in motion offense proceedings against the owner of the Pretpraznicko Vece bar notorious for frequent armed incidents caused by Yugoslav People's Army reservists.

An announcement is expected later this evening announcing the closure of the bar. As far as other demands are concerned, the municipal government announced that the military authorities have given a guarantee to take more rigorous measures to stop reservists from carrying arms in the city. In light of this agreement the citizens are expected to remove the barricades during the night.

Tuzla-Zvornik Highway Remains Blocked

AU1403211092 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] The Tuzla-Zvornik highway continues to be blocked because of the barricades in the Kalesija commune. Residents are persistent in their demand for the apprehension of fugitive Rado Ilije Jankovic, who is suspected of killing two militiamen. There were strong militia forces in this area today who came from Zvornik, Tuzla, and Zivinice. At 1400 [1300 GMT], the remains of militiaman Zviad Zivcic were buried at Jelovo Brdo. Sead Bukvarevic of Kalesija was buried at 1600. At today's emergency session of the Kalesija communal assembly, it was proposed that a crisis headquarters be set up in order to alleviate tension among local residents.

Zvornik Proclaimed Serb Commune

AU1503180092 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] The Serb commune of Zvornik was proclaimed there today. Vladimir Mikic, journalist from Radio [name indistinct], reports:

[Begin Mikic recording] It was said that the proclamation of the Serb commune of Zvornik is in the spirit of the Constitution of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. This expresses the desire of 33,000 Serbs in this region who totally support the policies of the Serbian republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina which relate to the resumption of talks on the transformation of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The life that the Serbs of this region and Bosnia-Hercegovina have had so far has meant separation from their brothers, [words indistinct], the confiscation of land, and the imposition of other religions and traditions. It was concluded that the victory at the elections represents the will of the people to preserve themselves, their land, culture, spirituality, and togetherness with their Orthodox brothers from the former Yugoslavia.

It was particularly stressed that as of today the Serb commune of Zvornik is charged with defending the Serbs and their interests in this area. [end recording]

President Appointed

LD1503154992 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Zvornik, 15 March (TANJUG)—The Serbian municipality of Zvornik has been proclaimed today, two and a half months after a decision had been made to set it up. Deputies to the Serbian municipality of Zvornik confirmed the previous appointment of Jovo Mijatovic as its president, while Jovan Ivanovic was appointed president of the executive committee. A series of normative legal documents for the new municipality was endorsed, including a decision banning all real estate transactions on the territory of the municipality as well as a decision to join the Serbian autonomous regions of Birac, Semberija and Majevica.

Kljujic To Remain Croat Party President

AU1303155092 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 12 Mar 92

[Text] An extraordinary news conference has been held at the headquarters of the Croatian Democratic Community of Bosnia-Hercegovina, chaired by Ivan Brekalo, president of the party's statutory commission and judge in Siroki Brijeg. The aim of the conference is to explain the existing status of the outgoing party president Stjepan Kljujic. According to the party statute, a president is elected at a party convention and only a party convention can replace him. In the meantime, he is carrying out all the functions of a president, which is the case now, too. Therefore, until a convention is held, all prerogatives of a president belong solely to Stjepan Kljujic, Brekalo explained.

In reply to the question about the main committee's meeting—planned to be held in Bugojno next weekend—it was said that the meeting is illegitimate, because it was not convened by the party president.

Executive Council Member Advocates Uniform State

AU1603141792 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Mar 92 p 4

[Interview with Muhamed Cengic, vice president of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina, by Roland Hofwiler; place and date not given: "Bosnia Must Remain Uniform State"; Future Not To Be Decided in Brussels"]

[Text] [Hofwiler] The first blue helmets have arrived in Sarajevo. Are you glad about it?

[Cengic] With the blue helmets' arrival, the situation between Serbs and Muslims, which is full of tension, is being defused. The faster the United Nations establishes its headquarters in Sarajevo, the safer the situation in Bosnia will be, because the "Serbian Democratic Party" always foments national tensions anew.

[Hofwiler] There are, in addition, Islamic fundamentalists, militant Muslims, who are forming the "Green Beret" combat groups.

[Cengic] No, no. The Muslims know that they have to live together with the Croats and Serbs; only in this way can Bosnia become a state of citizens with equal rights. The berets were only a phenomenon, a reaction to the militancy of certain Serbian circles.

[Hofwiler] But Serbian newspapers are claiming that your Muslim "Party of Democratic Action" already has a regular army of 30,000 men in arms, which is supplied by Libya and other Arab states.

[Cengic] Nonsense. It is a fact that official Belgrade is infiltrating terrorists and arming radical Serbs in our republic. Croatian extreme-rightist Dobroslav Paraga also began to develop paramilitary formations in the Mostar area.

[Hofwiler] In Sarajevo some politicians gladly adopt the idea of a "Bosnian" people. Is there such a people?

[Cengic] I am convinced that if the inhabitants had been permitted to call themselves "Bosnian" people in postwar Yugoslavia, they would have done so. But the communists called us Muslims. However, not every Bosnian is a devout Muslim. I like the term Bosnian better; many citizens of Croatian or Serbian descent might have also defined themselves as Bosnians in a multiracial state of republics with equal rights.

[Hofwiler] Now a division of Bosnia into ethnically determined cantons that would be even less politically bound to a central government than in Switzerland is under discussion.

[Cengic] One thing must be clear: Bosnia is indivisible. I have been and continue to be opposed to any kind of cantonization. The whole of Bosnia must have the structure of a uniform state. It is not possible to have different currencies in circulation or regionally independent police units who do not respect a Bosnian constitution that is binding for all.

[Hofwiler] However, negotiations between representatives of all three peoples of Bosnia were repeatedly held in Brussels where there was an agreement on a concept of cantonization.

[Cengic] It was discussed: Of course, we are trying to find ways out of the situation of national tensions. However, it is impossible that something that is discussed by six or eight politicians somewhere in the world, whether in Lisbon or Brussels, subsequently becomes a political reality over the heads of the affected people. All questions about Bosnia's future political structure and the development of the Bosnian state can only be decided by the parliament in Sarajevo and by nobody else in the world—and on very important questions by the people in a plebiscite. We just had a referendum where the majority of the Bosnian citizens advocated a sovereign state.

Presidency Member Outlines Serb Vision of Future

AU1403174292 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] The guest on today's *On the Spot* program on Belgrade radio's first channel was Dr. Biljana Plavsic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency. The program discussed the attitude of the EC and the United States to the Yugoslav crisis after the fourth session of the conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina and the 10th

session of the conference on Yugoslavia, held in Brussels. Plavsic discussed the kind of internal organization of Bosnia-Hercegovina that the Serbs in this republic want.

[Begin Plavsic recording] The Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina have decided to live as a sovereign people on their sovereign territories and to manage (?our territories ourselves), without, of course, undermining those same rights of the Croatian and Muslim peoples. Only on the basis of this kind of fair principle can these solutions to the situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina produce what I would call an optimal solution. I am not sure that the EC will have any feeling at all for the logical settlement of matters.

The advantage for not only the Serbs but every other people—I [word indistinct] speak about all three peoples in Bosnia-Hercegovina, but I will not talk about others—the advantage is that each group will be sovereign on their territory and determine their own way of life. Some common functions which, of course, have to exist on a territory will be settled with the agreement of the three confederal units. This would be, as I said just now, a union [savez] of states. Of course, in this case, there will then be a greater possibility of the Serbian people exercising the orientation that they expressed in the plebiscite and being able to form links with other Serbian lands and possibly with Yugoslavia. [end recording]

Continued Croatian Attacks on JNA Positions

LD1403185692 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Banja Luka, 14 Mar (TANJUG)—The information service of the Banja Luka Corps issued a statement this evening saying that the Croatian armed formations continued their attacks on Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] positions in western Slavonia this afternoon. At 1230 [1130 GMT], a mortar attack was launched from the region of the Medari vineyards toward Medari near Nova Gradiska. At 1450, the Croatian army opened mortar fire on Gornja Sumatlica near Pakrac, where two JNA soldiers were killed, two sustained serious and one received slight injuries.

At 1500, fierce infantry, mortar, and Howitzer fire was opened from the Croatian positions in Filipovci and Prekopakra toward the village of Brusnik. At 1650, a mortar attack was launched from Croatian positions in the region of Duga Medja toward Gornja Trnava near Nova Gradiska; Croatian fighters launched an infantry and mortar attack from the Medari vineyards near Nova Gradiska 14 minutes later.

Croatian army attacks continued this evening. The Croatian fighters violated the cease-fire 15 times today. The overall number of JNA casualties is two killed, seven seriously and one slightly wounded. The JNA, observing the Sarajevo cease-fire agreement, has been using hot lines to inform the EC monitors and the UN liaison officers about the cease-fire violations. Whether they are going to do something else to achieve a cease-fire is yet to be decided, the statement of the information service of the Banja Luka Corps says in conclusion.

Croatia

Defense Ministry Statement on Demobilization

LD1403223492 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] The Republic of Croatia's Ministry of Defense issued a statement today saying that demobilization currently is being carried out in Croatian Army units in accordance with an order by the Supreme Commander of the Croatian Armed Forces. One-fifth of the Army corps already has been demobilized, and the procedure will continue as the deployment of the UN peacekeeping force on temporarily occupied territories progresses.

The numerical strength, equipment, and combat readiness have reached such a level that demobilization will not have a considerable influence on the Republic's defense capability. Indeed, a great number of demobilized soldiers will be involved in the reconstruction and development of the economy, which will have a considerable influence on the strengthening of our defense capability. Because of that, and primarily in order to reach a peaceful solution, the Croatian side offered full support in talks with the command of the peacekeeping forces, headed by Indian General Satish Nambiar, and demanded that the peacekeeping forces be deployed as soon as possible.

Despite the fact that the arrival of blue helmets arouses optimism, the deployment and the arrival of fresh enemy forces to certain parts of the battlefield, particularly eastern Slavonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, is worrying. All that coupled with the enemy's well-known objectives tells us that we should be cautious.

The speed of the arrival of the UN peacekeeping forces, the reestablishment of peace and safety in temporarily occupied areas, political soultions of the international community on which the speed of a reinstitution of the Croatian authorities on the whole of the Republic's territory depends, will be the main factors in the further process of demobilization, the statement of the Croatian Ministry of Defense says.

Tudjman Receives Serbian Party President

LD1303190692 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Text] We have just received a report that Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, today received Milan Djukic, president of the Serbian People's Party [SNS] and president of the government's department for interethnic relations, President Tudjman's bureau announced today. Milan Djukic briefed the president of the republic on the work of the department for interethnic relations and on the implementation of the

constitutional law on national communities and minorities, on the need to implement this constitutional law concerning the status of the Serbian community in Croatia in the light of the UN peace operation, as well as on the consequences of the war and the killing of members of the Serbian community.

Tudjman and Djukic were reported to have stated that there exists a split along political lines among the Serbs in Croatia. One group has decided to use violence to destroy the constitutional system of the Republic of Croatia thus directly serving greater Serbian policy. The other refuses to cooperate with the Croatian authorities seeking a solution outside the legal institutions of the Republic of Croatia. There is also a considerable number who see the solution to the Serbian issue in a European-oriented Croatian policy laid down by the constitution and the constitutional law on citizens' rights and liberties and on national communities and minorities, as well as by EC documents.

Djukic also told President Tudjman about the obvious lies and malicious claims concerning the conversion of Serbian children [to Catholicism]. He drew the president's attention to numerous cases which illustrate that the rights, liberties, property, and lives of members of the Serbian nationality are being threatened in various ways.

President Tudjman confirmed that the judicial, investigative, and police organs—in keeping with the constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia—will investigate all individual crimes and all violations of human rights committed by citizens regardless of their nationality. We will do everything in our power, President Tudjman said, to eradicate lawlessness and despotism targeted against innocent citizens. The Croat policy on the Serbian issue, President Tudjman concluded, aims at ensuring peaceful life and trust among citizens of all nationalities. The EC's Brussels declaration and the United States have been a great encouragement to this policy.

HDZ Elects New Acting Party Chairman

LD1503223192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Report from Bugojno by correspondent Slavko Rako]

[Excerpt] In Bugojno today, almost unanimously, with only one abstention, members of the Main Board of the Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] of Bosnia-Hercegovina elected Dr Miljenko Brkic, a professor of the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo and the Bosnia-Hercegovina minister for relations with religious communities, as acting chairman of the party.

Today's session in Bugojno which was held behind closed doors was also attended by Vice President Perica Juric and Drago Krpina, a member of the HDZ Executive Committee. Stjepan Kljujic, the outgoing chairman of the party, did not attend the session, although he was invited. Today's session followed Stjepan Kljujic's irrevocable resignation on 2 February.

Serbs 'Drove Out' Croats From Boksic Village

LD1503224192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] The command of the Vinkovci-Vukovar operative group of the Croatian army has issued a statement regarding a new exodus of Croats from the village of Boksic, situated between Cakovci and Sidski Banovci. Inhabitants of the village, comprising approximately 80 households, had to leave their homes before the terror of the members of the Serbian territorial defense and threats that they would have to move out; such threats have intensified over the past 10 days. However, so long as soldiers of the so-called Yugoslav Army were stationed there, the villagers were unwilling to leave, the statement says. As soon as members of the Yugoslav Army left, members of the Serbian territorial defense drove them out of their homes, and the moment they departed trucks arrived in the village and a pillage started. Around 200 refugees were transported to the village of Lipovac where the Croatian army welcomed them and took them on to Zupanja, where they are accommodated now.

Macedonia

EC Envoy Visits, Comments on Recognition

LD1503224792 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2025 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Skopje, March 15 (TANJUG)—A special envoy of the European Community, Portuguese Ambassador Jose Cutilheiro, said in Skopje today that the current president of the E.C. would try to act towards an agreement among the sides directly involved in the problem of international recognition for the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Ambassador Cutilheiro made the statement to the press in the Macedonian capital after his talks today with Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov and Foreign Minister Denko Malevski on international recognition for Macedonia.

Malevski said he hoped that the E.C. efforts would be fruitful. Late last year, Macedonia applied to the E.C. for recognition as an independent state, but failed to get it. Neighbouring Greece, as a member of the E.C., has vetoed Macedonia's recognition under its present name. Athens believes that the name of Macedonia is associated with Greek history and that recognition of the southernmost Yugoslav republic under its present name would denote territorial claims on Greece. The special E.C. envoy has left Skopje this evening for Sarajevo, the capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, where he is tomorrow to chair the fifth round of a conference on the future political status of that multi-ethnic Yugoslav republic.

Border Posts, Army Barracks Taken Over

LD1503122392 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Gevgelija, 15 Mar, (TANJUG)—The takeover of border outposts along the Yugoslav-Greek border was carried out today at border crossings east of Gevgelija. As of today this section of the border will be guarded by members of Macedonia's Territorial Defense instead of units of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army (JNA). The changeover of the border units was conducted in a dignified atmosphere. The JNA members left for Serbia after having lunch (together with the Macedonians) and performing a formal line-up.

A similar atmosphere prevailed today during the takeover of the Goce Delcev barracks in Kocani. As envisaged by a contract signed by Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov and Colonel-General Blagoje Adzic, acting federal secretary for national defense, the transfer of members of the JNA from the territory of Macedonia will be completed by 15 April.

New Passports, Identity Cards Prepared

LD1603071192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1016 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Skopje, March 14 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which proclaimed independence and requested international recognition, has worked out new passports and identity cards for its citizens.

The new Macedonian passport will be valid only for those countries which have recognized Macedonia's independence—Turkey and Bulgaria. The Yugoslav passport, however, would remain in use in Macedonia. It was being retained "just in case", should the U.S. and the E.C. countries fail to recognize Macedonia. Macedonian citizens would continue using Yugoslav passports when traveling to the countries which do not recognize Macedonia.

Macedonia expected that the U.S. and the E.C. countries would soon recognize it. The E.C., which has so far recognized the secessionist Republics of Slovenia and Croatia, something Germany has urged wholeheartedly, failed to reach a decision on the recognition of Macedonia because Greece firmly opposed it. Greece believes that the name Macedonia was a cover for territorial pretensions of this Yugoslav republic and this was why it demanded a change of name. The new Macedonian passport will be issued to citizens, as announced, as of late April. The passport will be without a coat of arms, since this symbol has not yet been designed. Macedonia has passed a law on forming its own army. The Presidency of Yugoslavia took a decision in mid-February to temporarily dislocate the Yugoslav Army units from this republic. As agreed with the Macedonian authorities, the Yugoslav Army was stationed only on the borders via which Yugoslavia bordered the neighboring countries.

Montenegro

Bulatovic Holds Talks With Russian Ambassador

LD1303192792 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Text] Titograd, March 13 (TANJUG)—Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic said today that the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, by remaining within a common state, wanted to secure the continuity of Yugoslavia, which did not mean that they were claiming the entire material inheritance of Yugoslavia. In a conversation with the Russian Federation's Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Gennadiy Shikin, who is on his first protocol visit to Montenegro, Bulatovic underlined that the question of Yugoslavia's inheritance would be resolved by way of succession on the basis of international law.

Serbia and Montenegro, which have opposed the disintegration of Yugoslavia into small states since the very beginning of the country's crisis, reached agreement last January on a continuation of common life in Yugoslavia and nominated themselves as the legal successors to Yugoslavia.

Bulatovic informed Shikin that the issue of the organization of a new Yugoslavia would be resolved in the nearest future. After that, the economic questions must be defined, a task which is being carried out in parallel with the drafting of a new constitution. Bulatovic expressed his thanks to the Russian Ambassador for the contribution of his country's delegation in the United Nations' Security Council to the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis and for the deployment of peacekeeping troops from his country in the crisis areas in Yugoslavia. Traditionally friendly relations between the Russian Federation and Montenegro were mutually underlined during the talks and it was acknowledged that there were great possibilities for promoting bilateral economic cooperation. The two sides agreed that groups of experts from Montenegro and the Russian Federation should meet as soon as possible to establish concrete ways of cooperation. Shikin today also met Republican Parliamentary President Risto Vukcevic and Vice Premier Blagoje Lucic.

Serbia

Adviser Rejects Rumors of Milosevic House Arrest

AU1303165492 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Excerpt] Regarding the report by the daily SLOVENEC, which claims that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic did not suffer a car accident on 7 March, but rather that he has been kept under house arrest, Zoran Djunjic, adviser to the Serbian president, stated in Belgrade for radio and television Slovenia that the information about the Serbian president being under house arrest is a lie, to

which the Serbian side is, supposedly, already accustomed. Zoran Djunjic explained in the telephone conversation with our radio correspondent and in person to the correspondent of Television Slovenia that President Milosevic was involved in a car accident in which he suffered a light concussion. For this reason Milosevic must rest, but he is nevertheless performing his state duties. [passage omitted]

Babic's Foreign Minister, Secretary Arrested

LD1403224192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2128 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG)—Employees of the Serbian Ministry for Internal Affairs arrested Borivoje Rasua, foreign affairs minister in Milan Babic's government, and Zdenko Tosic, secretary of the Belgrade Bureau of the Government of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, this evening at around 1830 [1730 GMT]. This was revealed by the chief of the bureau, Caslav Cicic. Cicic claims that employees of the Serbian Ministry for Internal Affairs entered the bureau's premises without a proper warrant. Two hours later, Rasau phoned saying that he was taken to the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Belgrade and that he would be back soon, but he has not yet come back, Cicic said. Asked by TANJUG to comment this, the shift leader in the city Secretariat for Internal Affairs said he was not authorized to make any statements.

Babic's Prime Minister Protests

LD1503200392 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Knin, 15 Mar (TANJUG)—Risto Matkovic, prime minister of Milan Babic's government of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, sent an open letter to Serbian Premier Radoman Bozovic protesting the "violence and lawlessness being implemented by the Serbian bodies of internal affairs."

We are compelled to address you through the public media because the state of Serbia has been preventing us from contacting the relevant ministers, including yourself as the prime minister, Matkovic explains in his letter. [passage omitted]

The letter asks the question "whether the Republic of Serbia is a law-governed state or whether it is still governed by the system of party and political arbitrariness."

Bozovic is called on to explain the raid on the Belgrade-based office of the Republic of Serbian Krajina last night and the arrest of Tosic and Rasuo, particularly to explain "how it was possible that such a terrorist act could take place in the center of Belgrade in front of the entire Serbian and international public, following an oral order by a minister from your government."

"Why was the office of the Republic of Serbian Krajina closed down by putting people under arrest, including a minister who should enjoy immunity," Matkovic goes on to say and asks why in this instance "a minimum of legal procedure was not observed and what the actual reasons were for such an act of violence." According to him criminal acts of breaking in, banditry, kidnapping, and the abuse of official powers have thus been committed. By these acts, the letter goes on to say, "the Republic of Serbian Krajina has been put under the jurisdiction of the Serbian police, which has not only used its monopoly of power to be an arbiter of certain political decisions made by the legal bodies of Krajina, but this time used its power directly and illegally against members of the Krajina legal institutions."

Matkovic calls on Bozovic and Sokolovic to secure the unhindered work of the Krajina Belgrade-based office, and to make sure that "all contentious issues, be they of political or legal nature, be resolved according to present legal regulations and by relevant institutions." [passage omitted]

Tosic Released; Detention Condemned

LD1503194692 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG)—Zdenko Tosic, secretary of the Bureau of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, who was taken forcibly to the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs, was released late last night and has since been on a hunger strike, the Bureau of the Republic of Serbian Krajina said today. The hunger strike, which is taking place in front of the Bureau at Terazije Square, "is a sign of protest against the treason committed by the current regime toward the Serbian people in Serbian Krajina and against the brutal action of the Serbian Ministry for Internal Affairs," according to a statement signed by the head of the bureau, Caslav Ocic.

The statement adds that "Milan Babic, president of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, contacted the responsible people in the Republic of Serbia to resolve the situation and to ensure that the bureau could continue its work." "Borivoje Rasuo, foreign minister of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, who witnessed Tosic's arrest and escorted him to the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, tried unsuccessfully on several occasions to establish contact with Serbian Internal Affairs Minister Zoran Sokolovic," the Belgrade Bureau of the Republic of Serbian Krajina stated.

Contacts were made with Serbian Vice Premiers Jovan Zebic and Nebojsa Maljkovic, and with Stanko Cvijan, minister for links with Serbs outside Serbia, but "the talks yielded no results, although these gentlemen—above all Mr. Maljkovic—said that they would do everything to get in touch with Mr. Sokolovic."

The detailed statement, which was forwarded to TANJUG by the Bureau of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, claims that three members of the Ministry for Internal Affairs forcibly arrested Tosic at the bureau

premises without a warrant yesterday. They then sealed the bureau, saying that "new people have arrived," who were due to take over the Bureau and that they were carrying out a verbal order issued by Minister Sokolovic.

When Tosic insisted on seeing a search warrant, one of the policemen from the Ministry for Internal Affairs patrol, headed by Jovica Ostojic, replied that they "had the right to do whatever they wanted and that they would kick him out, by force if necessary," Tosic's statement says.

Tosic then demanded to see a written order on the closure of the Bureau of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, and Ostojic replied that they "did not need a written order," because they were "carrying out a verbal order." The bureau's solicitor, Aleksandar Spasic, and the security men witnessed, according to the statement, Ostojic and another policeman twisting Tosic's arm when he was being taken from the bureau. Tosic told TANJUG last night that the detention occurred around 1830 [1730 GMT] yesterday, and that Ministry for Internal Affairs workers entered the premises without a warrant.

Hunger Strike Planned

LD1403131292 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG)—The members of the organizational committee for the demonstrations at the Terazije fountain in Belgrade announced at about noon today in front of some 200 people gathered there that they will begin a hunger strike, because, they say, of an attack last night on protest participants in which several were injured.

The organizational committee two days ago became the Youth Assembly of Serbia. A member, Sasa Mladenovic, told TANJUG that participants in the demonstrations were subjected to provocations several times last night. This, he said, reached a climax at dawn this morning. At 0345, Mladenovic claims, a tear gas cannister was thrown among the 200 or so gathered at the fountain. The majority of the participants scattered while a group of eight youths armed with pistols and metal bars attacked the others, Mladenovic said.

Mladenovic claims the two dozen Serbian policemen, who had until that point been present at Terazije, had withdrawn five minutes before this incident. "During the attack there was only one senior officer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs standing in the immediate vicinity, who did nothing to protect the demonstrators," Mladenovic said. He said that one demonstrator was seriously injured in this attack and was taken to hospital in Belgrade.

Mladenovic claims that the police returned to Terazije shortly after the attackers left the scene of the clash. "We intended to end our protest this evening. However, after what happened last night we have decided not to withdraw, and if we are not told the name of the senior officer by 1400 [1300 GMT] [passage indistinct]

'Less Political Features' at Student Protest

LD1303212192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2019 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Text] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG)—The protest at the Terazije thoroughfare in central Belgrade continued today but with far less demonstrators present and less politial features. The protest began on Tuesday to mark the anniversary of student demonstrations and turned into a large-scale party of Belgrade high school students. No opposition representatives were present today.

At noon the number of demonstrators swelled to several hundred, less than the several thousand of the last few days. Their latest demand is that all pupils who were absent from classes during the protest should be excused, and that all school directors who refused to permit their pupils to go to the demonstrations should be called to account. Despite calls by one of the organizers to press forward political demands, especially the resignation of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, the gathering acquired social features. Today's speakers were mainly pupils and anonymous citizens who spoke about the "poverty and squalor in which they live."

A minor incident occured in the afternoon when a gas bomb was thrown into the crowd causing commotion and protests. In Titograd, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, about one hundred young people, mainly high school students, expressed support for the Belgrade demonstrators. The event "Belgrade, You Are Not Alone" was organized by the student forum and was envisaged as a rock event of a non-party and non-political nature, but placards which were carried gave it the traits of an opposition rally.

Seselj Criticizes Opposition Programs

AU1503180292 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Vojislav Seselj was promoting the Serbian Radical Party in Kovin today. Prvoslav Vukovic reports:

[Begin Vukovic recording] We have not achieved the maximum but we have achieved a lot. This is what Vojislav Seselj said at the beginning of his speech while discussing past events. A year and a half ago, no one could have predicted that almost all Serb regions on the territory of the former Croatian federal unit would be liberated and Serbian state authority would be established there.

The arrival of the blue helmets has not been ensured in the way that would suit us Serbs the most, Seselj continued, and added that nothing is ever achieved in politics in its ideal form. A political solution is always a matter of certain compromise solutions and negotiations.

Regarding the 9 March events, Seselj said that the party representatives spoke at the rally in the language of hate, stressing as their main motto: If we come to power things will certainly be better in two months. This is no kind of argument, as it is not backed up by the appropriate programs because they do not have them. The people have understood this well because they realize that the leaders of some parties are only offering themselves. As Seselj said, however, in order to replace the present leaders with better ones, the people must first be convinced that better ones exist.

The essence of this state that we are [word indistinct] is that it is Serbian, and as regards [words indistinct] a more peaceful atmosphere, Seselj said. [end recording]

Kosovo Albanians Announce Elections

AU1303175192 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Milivoje Mihajlovic report]

[Text] The Republic of Kosovo will get all its own state organs, the assembly and the government, by the end of May. By then, general local and republican free elections will be carried out. This was stated by Fehmi Agami, vice president of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, at a news conference today.

He also said that the elections most probably will be carried out in agreement with the Party of Democratic Action for Kosovo with which, as Agami said, the Albanian parties have numerous things in common. Agami announced that they also will try to talk about this issue with the Serbian political parties in the province.

The leadership of the party believes that the elections will prove that Kosovo can survive as an independent entity. The new constitution, which actually will be a worked-out Kacanik constitution [refers to the town where Kosovo Assembly formerly met], will abolish any traces of Serbian hegemony in the province. It is interesting that this party's leadership is convinced that the Serbs from Kosovo will exert pressure on the authorities not to hinder the Albanians in these activities.

It was announced today that Kosovo's independence is being supported by the ruling Bulgarian party and that Ibrahim Rugova is currently visiting Sofia. An opinion was voiced that the United States and the EC eventually will grasp the essence of Kosovo's problem and, as it was said, support the Albanians.

Price of Gasoline, Related Products Raised

LD1603062292 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1527 GMT 15 Mar 92

[Text] Belgrade, March 15 (TANJUG)—The price of gasoline and other petroleum products went up by 80 percent in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia today. A litre of super grade gasoline now costs 0.84 dollars and normal grade 0.74 dollars. The Serbian Government decided not to rise the price of diesel for farmers to avoid the increase of costs of spring sowing. Farmers will pay three-fold lower prices for diesel than others. The Serbian Government also rejected a proposal by the oil industry of Serbia for a 100-percent price hike for petroleum products. Higher gasoline prices were announced for yesterday, but later postponed. This caused long lines at gas stations as citizens hurried to tank up at lower prices.

Proposal for New Vojvodina Status

92BA0604C Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 92 p 14

[Article by Tomislav Ketig: "A Source of Community Life"]

[Excerpts] The unstoppable process of disintegration of the territory of the state known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is actually coming to an end, and there are fewer and fewer who stubbornly refuse to acknowledge it. The question of the future complete independence and self-sufficiency of its historical constituents is now—both within that area and on the European political stage—above all, a question of how clearly they can be defined. [passage omitted]

Two "Popular" Referendums

If Bosnia-Hercegovina [B-H] is "neither Serb, nor Croat, nor Muslim," but is "Serb and Croat and Muslim," then that definition also applies to Vojvodina and the ethnic groups that live in it. And then this geographic zone with its own particular history and its own particular present-day features should be separated politically and governmentally from all the others, integrated into one, say, federation and called Yugoslavia, because today that term no longer has its primary "Slavonic" connotation, but signifies a common identity aside from nationality of people who speak different languages in this area, but in terms of civilization have a similar view of the world.

Vojvodina has the right to determination, and it cannot be hindered in that by the present definitions of republic borders. The borders in this area were last defined and internationally recognized by the peace treaty in the Trianon, whereby Vojvodina belonged to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia). Vojvodina is not defined as a part of the territory of the state of Serbia by any internationally recognized treaty, nor has it ever been.

There are, to be sure, two "popular" referendums in favor of joining Serbia, one in 1918 immediately after the Serbian Army and French colonial troops entered southern Hungary, and the second in 1945. Both these plebiscites, however, stand on shaky legal foundations. In the first (1918), only representatives of the Serbs and Bunjevci voted, and in that defective ethnic structure, according to testimony of the actual participants, direct threats of the use of force silenced before the vote the

federalist minority which favored entry into the Yugoslav community through the State of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes as a cofounder. Even if we overlook (which we must not) that atmosphere in the Assembly and acknowledge its participants as legal people's representatives of all the Vojvodina Serbs and Croats, and take the vote as 100 percent in favor, then we still have established only that 43 percent of the population of Vojvodina voted on that occasion for joining the Kingdom of Serbia. At the same time, we should also bear in mind that the rest of the population voted differently: Hungarians (18.3 percent) favored staying in the previous state, with its republic, federal system, and Germans (22 percent) favored the "Swiss model." [passage omitted]

The state of Serbia is not a favorable solution in that regard, because it guarantees the Serbian ethnic community only protection of its ethnic interest, and none other, while other ethnic communities are not guaranteed even that. Serbia is having a very difficult and slow time of getting rid of the totalitarian legacy, and its present political life shows that it will take place for a long time yet in the waters of national exclusivism. And the happiness of one-half of the population cannot be built on the misfortune of the other half.

The "Swiss model" for Vojvodina by making it an independent state is a possible and favorable solution, at least as much as in the case of Croatia, Slovenia, and Macedonia, but because collective emotions of a portion of the Serbian people in Vojvodina are aroused at the moment, it would encounter great obstacles and resistance at present, which is not the case of the solution I advocate, because it is demanded within the framework of a federal state which is "also Serbian."

Separation of Serbia From Croatia

And I advocate separation of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina from the Republic of Serbia and its association with the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. That future state would in every respect be a "Balkan Switzerland."

In a permanent and valid way, it would resolve the issue of the space, which truly is the only joint Yugoslav region, in which for centuries its inhabitants have learned the lesson of living together, and they suffered equally only in those times, fortunately not excessively long, when the territorial appetites of their "parent nations" drew them into pointless conflicts.

That kind of life also instilled in their ethnic profile many features of neighbors of different faiths and in their mentality, customs, and view of the world it took them further away from their fellow tribesmen.

The closeness of those areas unannexed to anyone is also increased by the fact that today about 40 percent of the Serbian population in Vojvodina is made up of people who came from Bosnia-Hercegovina and their descendants, and this was calculated on the basis of an official datum made public in connection with announcement of the referendum of the Serbian people of Bosnia-Hercegovina to remain in Yugoslavia. This is its chance to remain in Yugoslavia.

That future state would perform yet another useful service: Its territory would permanently separate Serbia from Croatia until the day when Europe becomes stronger in this region and makes all borders irrelevant.

The democratic internal system of that state, settled interethnic relations, and guaranteed human rights go without saying. In area (72,636 square kilometers) and population size (over six and a half million), it would be the second largest in the present space of Yugoslavia. It would have sufficient intellectual (five universities) and economic resources. It accounts for 40 percent of present Yugoslav output of wheat, 45 percent of the corn, 75 percent of the sugar beets and sunflowers, 29 percent of the petroleum, 32 percent of the natural gas, 78 percent of the brown coal, 89 percent of the iron ore, 62 percent of the bauxite, and so on. [passage omitted]

It is understandable that before that kind of governmental community is officially established, multiparty elections would first have to be held in Vojvodina so that its political system would become compatible with the system in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

That state would immediately have to make an offer to the present JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] that in keeping with the ethnic structure of its population and the necessary peacetime security needs, it would take over a portion of its professional men along with an appropriate portion of the armament, equipment, and other military assets and facilities. That portion, reorganized as the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, would have to immediately submit to civilian supreme command and strictly carry out its orders.

The new state would immediately proclaim its neutrality in disputes and conflicts on the territory of the former Yugoslavia and would declare a ban on the use of its territory, water, and airspace by the armed formations of other states as well as of the former Yugoslavia.

I am convinced that this proposal is better than all the options that have been made public, because instead of war it offers peace. I appeal to the leaderships of all the parties in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Vojvodina and also to the representatives of their parliaments to examine this initiative in a joint meeting and elaborate it in more detail.

Slovenia

Peterle Returns From German Financial Aid Talks

LD1503081892 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2100 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Prime Minister Lojze Peterle has returned from a two-day visit to Munich where he was received by

Bavarian Prime Minister Max Streibl. He also visited an industrial fair where he met German Economics Minister Juergen Moellemann. In the Bavarian capital, Lojze Peterle gave a talk to German businessmen. On his return, the prime minister gave a statement for Radio Slovenia in which he said, among other things:

[Begin Peterle recording] We talked above all about financial help fo the Slovene economy. In this respect, we agreed to try to organize a loan to Slovenia from a consortium of Bavarian banks. We also agreed on the people who will now work on this on a technical, that is, operational level. [End recording]

Rupel: SFRY Complicates CSCE Membership

LD1403204792 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 14 Mar 92

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Mar (TANJUG)—Slovene Minister of Foreign Affairs Dimitrij Rupel said on his return to Ljubljana from Prague that serious complications have arisen regarding Slovenia's admission to the CSCE.

Rupel took part in an international seminar in the Czechoslovak capital, and had talks with German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dientsbier, who informed Rupel that "Yugoslavia, that is Serbia with Montenegro, will cause difficulties regarding the legal succession of the federation."

According to Rupel, problems could be avoided "if by 26 March the United States says that Slovenia's admission to the CSCE is not under question," but he added that the United States will—as Genscher put it—certainly postpone the whole issue until 6 April when a high-level CSCE meeting is to convene.

Socialists, Social Democratic Union Merge

AU1303175592 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Excerpt] Viktor Zakelj, president of the Socialist Party, and Rastko Mocnik, president of the Social Democratic Union, signed an agreement on cooperation between the parties in Ljubljana today. At the news conference, the representatives of both parties stressed that the aim of this agreement is a merger of these two parties, which have similar party programs and program aims, and that the affiliation of center-left political parties is urgently needed in Slovenia. [passage omitted]

Parties Seek Center Coalition

AU1203145492 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 12 Mar 92

[Text] The representatives of the Green Party, Social Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Socialist Party, Democratic Party, and members of the Slovene Peoples' Party, today discussed the possibilities for the formation of the center solution [government]. This would mean a joint action of these parties until the elections, personnel changes in the Government, and the election of a new prime minister.

Jansa Considers Coalition 'Utopian'

AU1303205992 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Text] Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa stated for the Slovene press agency that his name has been mentioned in connection with a post of the new premier-designate without his consent.

In present circumstances, it is absolutely utopian to contemplate the formation of a new government that could change anything without holding elections and without a new balance of power. Due to a great number of parties that would have to be attracted into the coalition, it would be impossible to form an effective government, as each party would impose its own people. By replacing the government at the present time we would most certainly get a better cabinet than the present one. However, this would not be a uniform group that would be able to change anything in a short time. We need a cabinet that would act harmoniously and that would not be forced to repeatedly search for the consensus by the parties, Janez Jansa stated.

Greens Propose Minister as Premier-Designate

AU1303183292 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Excerpt] The Greens of Slovenia presented their stands on the government crisis, which they adopted at yesterday's session of the party's presidency, to reporters today. On this occasion they also stated that Peter Tancig, minister of science and technology, will be their candidate for the prime minister-designate. Matija Hudovernik reports:

[Begin Hudovernik recording] The Greens of Slovenia judge that the phase in which the republic was attaining its independence has ended and that an economic, social, and ecological reform of the society are in the forefront now, as the current state of affairs is more than dramatic. For this reason, party President Dusan Plut said, the Greens favor an agreement on expert government with a wide parliamentary spectrum. They do not wish to be merely an observer, as they have enough people in its ranks who are capable of resolving the problems that have accumulated. They now belong to the center bloc of the parliamentary parties, which plays an active role at the moment. As it is now perfectly obvious that there will be no elections in the spring, the Greens are not bound by the agreement on support for the government reached in Dolsko. For their premier-designate they propose Peter Tancig, minister of science and technology—a person who is acceptable to the center bloc and to all parliamentary parties. He is supposedly capable of handling a government that will be restructured in an organizational, expert, and cadre sense. If other parties

will not agree to their proposal, they will seek another, more suitable candidate. They do not exclude the possibility that a group of parties' deputies will initiate a constructive vote of no confidence in a government with candidate Tancig. They are trying to get all parties to support their proposal, including the Social Democratic Reform and the Christian Democrats. However, the Greens no longer support Lojze Peterle, who did a lot for independence but is not a suitable premier for present times, Plut said, as we now live in the times that require a different type of premier. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Jansa Warns Army May Become 'Territorial Defense'

LD1203180192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 12 Mar 92

[Text] At a news conference today at which the arrival of UN formations was discussed, Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa warned that some formations within the regular forces of the Yugoslav army of occupation might rename themselves as territorial defense, something that is possible under Yugoslavia's existing federal legislation, he says.

Without revealing their source, Jansa cited reports that in Pokuplje, Banija, and Kordun the entire 4th Armored Brigade will be renamed the 3d Territorial Defense Armored Brigade plus one reconaissance battalion. One motorized brigade which is deployed in Pokuplje will be redesignated as a territorial defense motorized brigade. Jansa maintains that this means that a huge quantity of armaments will remain on the territory controlled by the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR]. If the situation deteriorates the Serbian side will quickly be able to mobilize its forces in the field and await intervention by the Yugoslav Army's formations from the Bihac, Tuzla, and Knin Corps which will be deployed in the immediate vicinity of Croatia's state border with Serbia following the arrival of the UN forces, Jansa said. Jansa's ministry has informed the United Nations about this problem.

Liberal Democrats Lead in Poll

92P20163A Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 29 Feb 92 p 1

[Article by J.T.: "Public Opinion About Parties"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Feb—Which party would you vote for if the elections were held this Sunday? This question was answered by 524 persons in a telephone poll. Most of them favored Skolc's Liberal Democrats, who had previously taken fourth place in a similar poll. Bavcar's Democrats, previously in first place, got second place, pushing Ribicic's Reformists down to third place. Peterle's Christian Democrats got fourth place, dropping from third in a previous poll. Plut's Greens and Pucnik's Social Democrats remained in fifth and sixth place. Zakelj's Socialists were seventh, Oman's People's Party eighth, Pirnat's National Democrats ninth. Golja's Liberals did not receive any votes this time.

This poll was somewhat less reliable, not only because of the method (a face to face poll is more valid than a phone poll), but also because of an exceptionally high number of people who were undecided (188), people who would not vote at all (34), and the ones who would not vote for any of the mentioned parties (22).

The second question was: Which party would you not vote for in any case? Peterle's Christian Democrats were named in first place, followed by Ribicic's Reformists, Pucnik's Social Democrats, and others. The poll of randomly selected phone customers was conducted by our agency STIK.